

NEW & FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC SALE.

I INTEND to sell my entire stock of NEW FURNITURE, at my Ware-room, in Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, On Friday the 23d day of March, inst., commencing precisely at 10 o'clock.

Persons commencing house-keeping, and others desirous of procuring good and fashionable New Furniture, will find it to be to their interest to attend, as there will be a very large variety of the different articles of furniture to be sold.

I will specify some of the principal articles, to wit:

Eight Mahogany-front Bureaus, Walnut, Cherry & Maple do.
One Mahogany Secretary,
One Mahogany Dressing Bureau,
Two Mahogany Centre Tables,
Mahogany Wash-stands,
Poplar do.
Six Ladies' Workstands,
Sixteen Cherry Dining and Breakfast Tables,
Candle-stands, Dough-trays, Chests, Twelve Corner Cupboards, together with Bedsteads, and a variety of Chairs.

TERMS—All sums of seven dollars and under, Cash; on all sums above seven, a credit of nine months will be given.

DAVID HEAGY.
Gettysburg, March 5.

In the matter of the intended application of GEORGE W. McCLELLAN, of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said Borough—being an old stand.

THE undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with GEORGE W. McCLELLAN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Thompson McCosh, Joseph Little, John Scott, George Swope, Ephraim Martin, Wm. W. Hamersly, Wm. S. Hamilton, B. Schriver, R. W. McSherry, Wm. Gillespie, A. B. Kurtz, John Garvin, Marcus Samson, March 12.

In the matter of the intended application of A. B. KURTZ, of the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said borough—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with A. B. KURTZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

B. Schriver, G. W. McClellan, H. Scott, Marcus Samson, R. W. McSherry, Geo. Swope, A. Polley, Thompson McCosh, John Picking, J. D. Danner, W. W. Hamersly, Joseph Little, March 12.

In the matter of the intended application of ARNOLD GARDNER, of Latimore township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said Township—an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Latimore township, Adams county, being well acquainted with ARNOLD GARDNER, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jacob Furst, John Wolford, C. E. Meyers, John Harbold, Moses Myers, William J. Peters, John A. Ziegler, Isaac Griest, Caleb Beales, Hezekiah Snider, Jacob Troup, John Sheffer, March 12.

In the matter of the intended application of SAMUEL SADLER, of the town of Heidelsburg, in Tyrone township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said town—being an old stand.

THE subscribers, citizens of the township of Tyrone, in the county of Adams, recommend the above petitioner, and certify that the Inn or Tavern above mentioned, is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the petitioner above named, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Joseph Trostle, George Snyder, Henry Spangler, William Snyder, William Kunkel, William Garbler, John Kunkel, Abraham Scheller, George H. Smith, J. N. Patterson, Jacob Muzzey, Geo. Cuthough, March 12.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to me, of long standing, either by note or book account, will please call and settle the same, on or before the first day of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Feb. 5.

MACKEREL, SHAD, SALMON, HERRINGS, PORK, HAMS AND SIDES, SHOULDERS, LARD & CHEESE, Constantly on hand and for sale by J. PALMER & CO. Market Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 20.

FOR RENT,
From the first day of April next,
THE TAVERN STAND,
KNOWN AS THE
"FRANKLIN HOUSE."

On the North side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. McClellan, Esq., and latterly by T. McCosh.—ALSO,
A STORE ROOM,

in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to
G. W. or J. H. McCLELLAN.
Dec. 25.

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES,
Near Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams County, Pa.

At this Establishment all of the approved FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES can be procured. The list of kinds embraces all the finest varieties in the country. From these Nurseries a great number of Orchards have been planted in parts of this State, Maryland and Virginia, and the fruit fully tested. There are in cultivation near 200 varieties of the Apple, and about 100 of the Peach, and also an excellent assortment of Plums, Apricots, Prunes, Gages, Nectarines, Pears, Cherries, and Quinces, together with Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., &c.

There is a full supply of the largest sized Trees for the coming Spring-planting, of Apple Peach, and all the fine fruits—all of which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to plant can be furnished with Catalogues, from which to make their selections, by personal application, or through the Post-office.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.
Feb. 12.

In the matter of the intended application of CHARLES MYERS, of the town of Bendersville, in Menallen township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said town—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Menallen aforesaid, being personally acquainted with CHARLES MYERS, the above named petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do hereby certify that such house is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers. We therefore beg leave to recommend him for a license, agreeably to his petition.

Solomon Peter, Jacob B. Meals, Jesse M. Hutton, Henry Peter, Jacob Bosserman, Samuel Meals, George Thomas, John Burkholder, Frederick Wolf, Jonas Rauorzhahn, Michael Detrick, Thomas Blocher, March 5.

In the matter of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, of Franklin township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said township—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with DAVID GOODYEAR, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

James Russell, J. K. Wilson, Jacob Hartman, James McCullough, John Hartman, Hamilton Silk, Jr., E. D. Newman, David Newman, John M. Kendrick, Andrew Chuck, John Lippincott, John Dillon, Moses Smith, John D. Becker, March 5.

In the matter of the intended application of JOHN M. EGE, of the town of Petersburg, in Huntington township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said town—an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Huntington township, Adams county, being well acquainted with JOHN M. EGE, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

W. R. Stewart, Henry Jacobs, W. M. Kettellwell, J. McTee, Harman Wierman, Wm. Mundorff, Joseph Wierman, Wm. H. Webb, Albert Wolford, Howard Miller, James Wilson, John How, Samuel Latshaw, Alfred Miller, David Lerew, March 5.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of 4 Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties. Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred. Groceries or Hardware, when 5000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred. Coffee, if 5000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred. Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates. Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

Poetry.

WOMAN'S SMILE.

There is a star that brightly gleams,
Calm in the sky above,
And throws o'er life its golden beams
Of happiness and love:
A beacon pure, whose radiance bright
No lowering cloud confines;
But in affliction's stormy night
With heavenly lustre shines.

There is a star, whose magic power
So firmly binds the soul,
That 'e'en in joy's most sunny hour
Man feels its sweet control;
A glorious light, whose mystic spell
Lifts, hope and joy imparts—
And calms the wild tempestuous swell
Of earth's despairing hearts.

The star that from its glittering sheen
Gives life's declining slope,
And throws o'er youth's resplendent scene
The rosy tints of hope,
The star that drives the clouds away,
Though dark they frown awhile—
And ever shines with peerless ray—
Is woman's angel smile.

Miscellaneous.

Chivalry.—In the year 1369, John the Second, Duke de Bourbon, instituted an order of chivalry. One of the statutes of it is curious, and shows the high opinion he entertained of the influence of the female sex upon the virtue and happiness of mankind. According to this statute, the knights were obliged to pay due respect to all ladies, both married and unmarried, and never suffer anything derogatory to their reputation to be said in their presence; "for," adds the statute, "those who speak ill of women have very little honor, and (to their disgrace be it mentioned) say of that sex—which cannot revenge itself—what they would not dare to say of a man: for from women—after God—arises a great part of the honor that there is in the world."

Scandal.—Dr. Johnson being once in company with some scandal-mongers, one of them having accused an absent friend of resorting to rouge, he observed:—"It is, perhaps, after all, much better for a lady to redder her own cheeks, than to blacken other people's character."

Look at Home.—A clergyman had two daughters, who were much too fond of dress, which was a great grief to him. He had often reproved them in vain; and, preaching one sabbath day on the sin of pride, he took occasion to notice, among other things, pride in dress. After speaking some considerable time on this subject, he suddenly stopped short, and said with much feeling and expression, "But you will say, 'look at home.' My good friends, I look at home till my heart aches."

The Honorables at Dinner.—A few days since several members of the legislature representing some of the interior counties of this State were at a boarding house in this city, where at the table they displayed what was deemed by some of the other boarders an anti-democratic fondness for honorary titles. In addressing each other the style would be:

"Will the Honorable member from Chataquo hand me the butter?"
"Will the Honorable gentleman from Onsego be kind enough to pass the vinegar?"

"Certainly, sir, we may expect something sharp from the Honorable member from Chenango?"

A down East clerk, becoming uneasy under this display of empty honors, called out in a loud sarcastic tone to the black waiter:

"Will the Honorable gentleman from Africa, be kind enough to pass the bread?"

The laughter that ensued may be imagined. The honorables were henceforth silent.—[V. Y. Paper.

The ground upon which Cincinnati stands is a perfect curiosity shop, and in digging down a little, all sorts of things turn up now and then, to remind folks of times gone by. Bows and arrows, tomahawks, and arrow-heads, skeletons, and curiously carved pipes occasionally come to light, to put the population in a state of wonderment and speculation, and call out anew the narratives of "the oldest inhabitant." The workmen who are plying the pick-axe and spade under our office window, to shape out the foundation of a new building, recently came across the whole section of a garden fence, standing upright several feet below the surface of the ground. It was imbedded in the soil—and appeared considerably the worse from the teeth of time and worms. It had been probably built "long time ago" by some pioneer to keep the truant boys away from his cabbages, and had remained a protection to his domicile, until the Ohio, in one of its high water freaks, had covered it up, with his cabbages, cabin and all. The cabin itself has not come to light yet.—Due announcement will be made of its discovery.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Good Advice.—When it freezes and snows, take care of your nose, that it doesn't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woollen hose. The above, we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows the effect of cold snows.

"TAKING THE STARCH OUT OF 'EM."

A lot of idlers stood upon the end of a pier which ran out into the Hudson river, in one of the small towns near Albany, a few days ago, amusing themselves with hurling stones into the broad stream, each vying with the other in the endeavor to pitch a missile at the farthest distance from the shore, when a tall, rugged built Vermonter, direct from the Green Hills, suddenly made his appearance in their midst, and for a while remained a quiet observer of their movements.

He was a brawny, strong-looking Yankee, and was very decently clad. The efforts of the little party had been exhibited over and over again, when the stranger quietly picked up half a brick which lay near him, and, giving it a jerk, it fell into the water a long way beyond the line which had as yet been reached by the foremost of the crowd. At the conclusion of this feat a loud "bravo!" went up from half a dozen voices around him.

It was a cold, clear day in October, and the men, determined not to be outdone, renewed their attempts; but the Vermonter, without saying a syllable to any one, continued to pitch the pebbles far into the stream, which seemed to annoy one of them, in a green jacket, the apparent leader of the gang, who declared that he wouldn't be beaten by a "feller" right straight out of the woods, no how; and sidling up to the stranger, he determined to make his acquaintance.

"Where do you come from, neighbor?" inquired the other.

"Me? wal, I hails from Vermont, jes naow, friend."

"Haint bin in these parts long, I reck'n?"

"Wal—no. Not edzackly yere—but up and daown sorter."

"Yis—so I s'posed."

"Yaas," continued the green 'un, carelessly, and seizing a big billet of wood, he twirled it over his head, and it landed several rods from the shore in the water.

"You've a little strength in your arms, neighbor."

"Some 'pum'kins' is them flippers, stranger. Up in our toawn, more'n a month ago, I driv them are knuckles rite strai thru a board, more'n a ninch 'naff thick!"

"Haw—haw!" shouted his hearers, the man in the green jacket laughing loudest.

"May be you don't b'lieve it."

"Not much," answered the crowd.

"We aint very green, down here in York—we aint," said the fellow in the green jacket; "we've been about, you see."

"Wal, jes' you look yere, friend," continued the Vermonter, in the most plausible manner; "up in our county, we've a purty big river, considerin'—In-yun river, it's called, and may be you've hearn on it. Wal, I hove a man clean across that river 't'other day, and he came daown fair and square on 't'other side."

"Ha, ha, ha!" yelled his auditors.

"Wal, naow, you may laff, but I kin den it agin."

"Do what?" said green jacket, quickly.

"I can take and heave you across that river yonder, jest like open and shet!"

"Bet you ten dollars of it."

"Done!" said the Yankee; and drawing forth an X (upon a broken down cast-bank) he covered the bragger's shin-plaster.

"Kin you swim, feller?"

"Like a duck," said green jacket—and without further parley, the Vermonter seized the knowing Yorker stoutly by the nape of the neck and the seat of his pants, jerked him from his foothold, and with an almost superhuman effort, dashed the bully heels over head from the dock, some ten yards out into the Hudson river.

A terrific shout rang through the crowd, as he floundered into the water, and amidst the jeers and screams of his companions, the ducked bully put back to the shore and scrambled up the bank half frozen by this sudden and involuntary cold bath.

"I'll take that ten spot, if you please," said the shivering loafer, advancing rapidly to the stake holders. "You took us for green borns, eh? We'll show you how we do things down in York!"—and the fellow claimed the twenty dollars.

"Well I reck'n you want take no ten spots jes' yit, cap'n."

"Why? You've lost the bet."

"Not edzackly. I didn't calkilate on deuin' it the fast time—but I tell you, I kin den it!"—and again, in spite of the loafer's utmost efforts to escape him, he seized him by the scruff and the seat of his overalls, and pitched him three yards further into the river than upon the first trial!

between his teeth, which now chattered like a mad badger's—"take the money."

The Vermonter coolly pocketed the ten spot, and as he turned away, remarked:—

"We aint much acquainted with you smart folks daown here in York, but we sometimes 'take the starch out of 'em' up our way—and p'raps you want try it on tu strangers agin. I reck'n you want," he continued, and, putting on a broad grin of good humor, he left the company to their reflections!

From the Pennsylvania of Wednesday last.

Pick-pocket Trapped.—Mr. Sinecon Price, an elderly and very respectable gentleman from one of the interior counties of this State, arrived in town on Monday, and had his pocket picked at the Post Office door on Tuesday. His loss was not very great,—for the wallet purloined contained nothing but a ragged shin-plaster representative of \$2;—but Mr. Price being an ingenious man and somewhat fond of a practical joke, resolved to have satisfaction for the impudent invasion of his coat-tail pocket.

In pursuance of his plan, he went to a hardware store and purchased a spring rat-trap, with a good sharp double row of teeth;—this instrument being properly arranged for active service, was placed in the capacious rear pocket of his brown coat,—and then with much artlessness of manner, Mr. P. took his position at the Post Office window, among the crowd which is almost constantly assembled on that spot. Mr. Price is an old sportsman and has a keen relish for all sorts of hunting and trapping. He had caught many a fox, rabbit, squirrel, weasel, skunk, &c. in his time, but the game now in prospect had something of novelty which tickled his fancy exceedingly.

After he had waited, with a keen expectation which sportsmen only can appreciate, for about ten minutes,—a snap was heard, as a sailor might say, "under his quarter,"—and the exclamation "Ouch!" in a tone expressive of surprise and distress, immediately followed. On turning round, Mr. Price observed a well-dressed young gentleman, with fine auburn whiskers, holding up his hand, on two fingers of which the rat trap maintained an uneasy grip. "I beg your pardon, Sir," said Mr. Price;—"My rat-trap, I believe." At the same time, he disengaged the machine and replaced it in his pocket.

As soon as the spectators understood the joke, a loud laugh was raised at the expense of the gentlemanly operator, whose nimble fingers were rather badly lacerated and bled profusely. Mr. Price was quite well satisfied with the result, but a police officer, who happened to be close by, arrested the knight of the bloody-hand, and produced him at the customary hour of audience. Mr. Price not appearing to prosecute, the transgressor, with his offending digits still muffled up, was discharged. After this affair, we guess, elderly gentleman with remarkably big pockets, may visit the Post Office and other public places with more security, especially if they placard their coat-tails with, "beware of rat-traps."

Locomotive Slaughtering.—During the storm on the night of the 26th ult., the railroad train from Wilmington, N. C., when within about ten miles of Weldon, came in contact with a number of cows lying on the track, of which eleven were instantly killed, or so horribly mangled as to die in a few minutes.—The train was arrested by the resistance of the carcasses, and upon examination it was found that no less than eight were impaled on and under the cow-catcher in front of the locomotive, while three had been tumbled down the embankment.

Summary Punishment.—An individual, said to be a clergyman, was very severely beaten, in Wilton, Mass. a few days ago, by the father and brothers of a young woman whom he had refused to marry, though he had got two years boarding and lodging out of the young lady's father, while paying his addresses.

Singular Cause of Illness.—Mr. Wm. B. Scarfe, a respectable citizen of Pittsburgh, while dressing a few days since, stuck the point of a common pin into one of his fingers, since which time he has been racked with excruciating pains.—The Gazette says that "faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. Every aid that medicine can give has been resorted to, but it is a case that seems to bid defiance to medical skill."

Long Credit.—Some time since, a person at Chelmsford, more ingenious than scrupulous, paid a tradesman for some goods by a bill at two months; but, on presenting it at the expiration of that period, the owner found it was payable two months after death, instead of after date.

Ladies at Church.—Somebody says that females go to meeting to look at each other's bonnets. That's downright scandal! They go to show their own.

Gone to Mill.—We notice the marriage of Mr. Joseph Gono, to Miss Amanda A. Mill.

Letter of Hon. Henry Clay,
ON EMANCIPATION.

From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17, 1849.

Dear Sir.—Prior to my departure from home in December last, in behalf of yourself and other friends, you obtained from me a promise to make a public exposition of my views and opinions upon a grave and important question which, it was then anticipated, would be much agitated and considered by the people of Kentucky during this year, in consequence of the approaching Convention summoned to amend the present Constitution. I was not entirely well when I left home, and owing to that cause, and my confinement several weeks during my sojourn in this city, from the effects of an accident which befel me, I have been delayed in the fulfillment of my promise, which I now propose to execute.

The question to which I allude is, whether African slavery, as it now exists in Kentucky, shall be left to a perpetual or indefinite continuance, or some provision shall be made in the new Constitution for its gradual and ultimate extinction?

A few general observations will suffice my present purpose, without entering upon the whole subject of slavery, under all its bearings and in every aspect of it. I am aware that there are respectable persons who believe that slavery is a blessing, that the institution ought to exist in every well organized society, and that it is even favorable to the preservation of liberty. Happily, the number who entertain these extravagant opinions is not very great, and the time would be uselessly occupied in an elaborate refutation of them. I would, however, remark that, if slavery be fraught with these alleged benefits, the principle on which it is maintained, would require that one portion of the white race should be reduced to bondage to serve another portion of the same race, when black subjects of slavery could not be obtained, and that in Africa, where they may entertain as great a preference for their color as we do for ours, they would be justified in reducing the whites to slavery, in order to secure the blessings which that state is said to diffuse.

An argument, in favor of reducing the African race to slavery, is sometimes derived from their alleged intellectual inferiority to the white races; but, if this argument is founded in fact, (as it may be, but which I shall not now examine,) it would prove entirely too much. It would prove that every white nation, which had made greater advances in civilization, knowledge and wisdom than another white nation, would have a right to reduce the latter to a state of bondage. Nay, further, if the principle of subjugation, founded upon intellectual superiority, be true, and be applicable to races and to nations, what is to prevent its being applied to individuals? And then the wisest man in the world would have a right to make slaves of all the rest of mankind?

If, indeed we possess this intellectual superiority, profoundly grateful and thankful to Him who has bestowed it, we ought to fulfil all the duties and obligations which it imposes; and these would require us not to subjugate or deal unjustly by our fellow men who are less blessed than we are, but to instruct, to improve and to enlighten them.

A vast majority of the people of the United States, I believe, regret the introduction of slavery into the colonies; lament that a single slave treads our soil, deplore the necessity of the continuance of slavery in any of the States, regard the institution as a great evil to both races, and would rejoice in the adoption of any safe, just and practicable plan for the removal of all slaves from among us. Hitherto no such satisfactory plan has been presented. When on the occasion of the formation of our present Constitution of Kentucky, in 1799, the question of the gradual emancipation of slavery in the State was agitated, its friends had to encounter a great obstacle, in the fact that there then existed no established colony to which they could be transported.

Now, by the successful establishment of flourishing colonies on the western coast of Africa, that difficulty has been obviated. And I confess that, without indulging in any undue feelings of superstition, it does seem to me that, it may have been among the dispensations of Providence to permit the wrongs under which Africa has suffered, to be inflicted, that her children might be returned to their original home, civilized, imbued with the benign spirit of Christianity, and prepared ultimately to redeem that great Continent from barbarism and idolatry.

Without undertaking to judge for any other State, it was my opinion in 1799, that Kentucky was in a condition to admit of the gradual emancipation of her slaves; and how deeply do I lament that a system, with that object, had not then been established! If it had been, the State would now have been rid of all slaves. My opinion has never changed, and I have frequently publicly expressed it.—I should be most happy if what was impracticable at that epoch could now be accomplished.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

Monday, March 19, 1849.

The entire whig ticket for Judge, Inspector, Assessor, Assistants, and Constables, was elected in this borough on Friday last.

Special Election.

At the election on Friday last, Wm. McSherry, Esq., was chosen, without opposition, a member of the Legislature for the unexpired term of Hon. James Cooper. The return Judges met to-day, and Mr. McSherry will probably take his seat to-morrow.

Henry Clay's Letter.

We call the attention of our readers to the very interesting letter we publish to-day, from the great Statesman of the West. The subject is an interesting one, and the letter, says the North American, constitutes one of the noblest acts of Henry Clay, and cannot but prove of immense consequence in aiding the settlement of the emancipation question by the people of Kentucky, at the Convention which is shortly to be held to amend their Constitution. He takes bold yet calm ground in opposition to the late action of the Legislature, and to the strong feelings in the South arising from the ultra acts of fanatics in the North. He rises up in favor of emancipation, and urges it upon the people of Kentucky. The time, the character of the declarations, and the nature of the circumstances under which it is given to the country, conspire to give to this letter a particular grandeur—to use the emphatic language of the American, "it is the blaze—perhaps the last, but the grandest blaze—of the genius, the philanthropy, the statesmanlike wisdom and patriotism of HENRY CLAY."

Mr. McGaughey, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, has been appointed Governor of the new Territory of Minnesota; Mr. O. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary, Mr. Washburn, of Ill., Chief Judge; and it is said that David Cooper, Esq., of Lewistown, and formerly of Gettysburg, has been appointed Associate Judge of the Territory.

Charles B. Penrose, Esq., has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He will be a faithful, intelligent and energetic officer.

Judge Clayton, of Geo. has been nominated to the Senate as Second Auditor of the Treasury in the place of Gen. McCalla, and not Jasper E. Brady, Esq., as was mentioned in our last. Henry V. Brown has been nominated as Register of the Land Office at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, and Mr. Payne, of N. C. have been appointed Commissioners to adjust the Mexican claims; Mr. Slonaker, Navy Agent at Philadelphia, in room of Mr. Patterson; Mr. Hudson, Naval Officer of the port of Boston; and Mr. Goldard, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Home Department.

McClintock Young, Esq., has resigned his post as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, but will act until his successor is appointed.

The select committee in the case of Gen. Shields, the new Senator from Illinois, made a report on Tuesday to the Senate, that he was ineligible; not having been a citizen of the United States for nine years, the term required by the Constitution. The report gave rise to a very interesting debate upon various propositions which were made in regard to the matter, which continued during Tuesday and Wednesday. On the latter day, Gen. Shields tendered his resignation. The final decision on the subject was postponed until Thursday.

On Thursday, after a long debate, a resolution was adopted declaring that the election of Gen. Shields was null and void, and the Governor of Illinois be informed of the resolution of the Senate. Thus ends the matter for the present.

Mr. Hannegan's Appointment.

It is now said that the President has expressed the most decided disapprobation of the nomination of Mr. Hannegan as Minister at Berlin, and it is supposed his commission will be revoked. It is reported that Mr. Hannegan has already drawn pay for his outfit and a year's salary. The amount is some thirteen thousand dollars.

Deadly Steamboat Accident.

The steamer Woodman burst her boilers on the 3d inst at Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi. Three persons were killed at once and several others were missing, among whom was the engineer of the boat. Forty seven of the passengers were scalded some of them dreadfully, five of them died during the night, and the others were not expected to survive. The scene is described as most heart-rending. Husband and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters and other relatives were crying piteously, and calling to one another in the most agonizing shrieks. In many instances, when these unfortunate victims were brought together, so scalded and mutilated were they, that it was almost impossible to recognize each other.

Destructive Flood.

On Tuesday last, the city of Chicago, (Ill.) and its neighborhood was visited by a terrible flood, which destroyed an immense amount of property. The damage done to their commerce alone is estimated at over \$100,000. A large number of vessels were lost, and nearly all the canal boats were destroyed or carried away into the lake. One or two lives were lost.

The time of holding the April and August Courts in York county is changed from the first to the fourth Monday.

Religious Liberty.

The Protestants of Syria have had free toleration and full civil rights extended to them.

Robbing a Church Literally.

The Hagerstown News states that a few nights ago, some rascal or rascals quizzed out the corner-stone of a church, about eight miles north of that place, in the vicinity of Lefeburg, and known as Jacob's Church, and carried away the coin and other valuables that had been deposited therein.

Wheat Crop.

The Winchester Virginian, of Wednesday, says: "An old farmer observed the other day, that he had never seen the wheat come better out of winter. The open fall seems to have enabled the wheat to recover, in a great measure, from the effects of the frost."

There is, (says the Albany Journal,) one sentence in the Inaugural Address of President Taylor, which excites pleasant emotions in Whig bosoms. In that Address Gen. Taylor pledges himself to "look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals" for interpretations of the Constitution. This is as it should be. Contempt for these decisions by men who have filled the Executive Chair, has constituted the leading feature in their official characters. The interested and distorted views of One Man have been set up against the deliberate and impartial opinions of a Court composed of the honest and most gifted men in the Republic. This contempt for "Judicial Decisions," has been the prolific source of mischief and misrule. Their recognition cannot but be productive of the happiest results. The avowal of the sentiment, that these tribunals are the legitimate exponents of the Constitution, foreshadows the Executive action upon the great question of the day, and affords an abundant guarantee that the Ordinance of 1787 will receive no Veto at the hands of the Hero-President.

A bill finally passed the Senate of this State on Thursday, 17 to 13, for the avoidance of the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad. The Canal Commissioners are to select the route.

The Committee on Banks in the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, reported against the proposed banks at Allentown, Pottsville, Danville, Erie, Armstrong, Minersville and Hollidaysburg; against a general banking law; against the repeal of the law prohibiting the issue of small notes; against the bills proposing changes in the charters of the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Carlisle Deposit Bank; and against chartering the Spring Garden, North Lebanon and Middletown Savings Institutions.

The one hundred days of fall pay to members of our Legislature will expire on the 12th of April, so that we may calculate on an adjournment about that time.

Horrible.

On Friday week, a small building attached to the Alms-house in Ghent, N. Y., devoted to the use of the Insane Poor, took fire, and although every exertion was made to get the poor unfortunates out of the building, three of them were burned to death, and a fourth one somewhat burnt, having rushed back into the burning building after having been brought out.

A noted burglar named Jim Webb, was arrested at New York on Monday, who it is thought, is one of the gang who stole the government jewels at Washington.

On Wednesday morning last, as the freight train of cars from New York, on the Harlem Railroad, was approaching the tunnel, a piece of a rock weighing several hundred pounds, fell upon the track, mashing to pieces the locomotive and tender, and several men and heavy freight cars, and tearing up the track for a considerable distance. The engineer and fireman escaped by a miracle.

Rioting.

A good deal of trouble appears to exist on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, in Huntingdon and Blair counties, the rival factions, occasionally to the number of 200 or more, attacking the shanties of those belonging to other clans, stealing property, &c.

Preparations are in progress for the coinage of the Gold Dollars and \$20 pieces, but three weeks or a month will probably elapse before any of the dollar pieces will be ready.

The Pope.

A letter dated Feb. 10th from Gaeta, where the Pope is at present, mentions that a secret Consistory had been lately held, at which the Holy Father and the Cardinals attended, at which it was decided to demand openly an armed intervention of Austria, France, Spain and Naples, to restore the Pope to his temporal dominion.

We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of the Protestant Methodist Church, has been elected President of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio.

A Railroad at Shorff's Sale.

The sheriff at Hagerstown, Md., has seized upon the Franklin Railroad, extending from that place to the Pennsylvania line, with all its lands and appurtenances, and will sell the same on the 10th of April next, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Washington county Court, at the suit of Andrew Kershner and Geo. W. Henry use of Joseph I. Merrick.

British Census.

What the United States began to do sixty years ago Great Britain has just thought of doing, namely, numbering the people. A census of the whole British empire is to be taken in 1851. Orders have been sent to all the colonies to make preparations for this labor, that it may be executed on a systematic and uniform plan throughout the British dominions in every part of the globe. This is the first time that a complete census of the British empire has been determined upon by the Government, although no country has produced so many writers upon the subject of population as Great Britain. On the other hand, the United States have produced fewer writers on the theory of population than Great Britain, France, or Germany, yet our country has furnished more important statistical facts upon the subject than all Europe combined.

After full and deliberate consideration of the subject, it appears to me that three principles should regulate the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation. The first is, that it should be slow and gradual, not occasioning convulsion; nor any rash or sudden disturbance in the existing habits of society. 2d. That, as an indispensable condition, the emancipated slaves should be removed from the State to some Colony. And thirdly, that the expenses of their transportation to such Colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival at it, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised from the labor of each freed slave.

Nothing could be more unwise than the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprehending both sexes and all ages, from that of tender infancy to extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful and fatal consequences. A great change in the condition of society should be marked by extreme care and circumspection. The introduction of slaves into the Colonies was an operation of many years duration; and the work of their removal from the United States can only be effected after the lapse of a great length of time.

I think that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age, all born before it remaining slaves for life. That period I would suggest should be 1855 or even 1860; for on this and other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as to obviate as many objections and to unite as many opinions as possible. Whether the commencement of the operation of the system be a little earlier or later, is not so important as that it should be permanently fixed, from which we could look forward, with confidence, to the final termination of slavery within the limits of the Commonwealth.

Whatever may be the day fixed, whether 1855 or 1860, or any other day, all born after it, I suggest, should be free at the age of twenty-five, but be liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a fund sufficient to pay the expenses of their transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there.

If the descendants of those, who were themselves to be free, at the age of twenty-five, were also to be considered as slaves, until they attain the same age, and this rule were continued indefinitely as to time, it is manifest that slavery would be perpetual instead of being terminated. To guard against this consequence, provision might be made that the offspring of those, who were to be free at twenty-five, should be free from their birth, but upon the condition, that they should be apprenticed until they were twenty-one, and be also afterwards liable to be hired out, a period not exceeding three years, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses to the Colony and their subsistence for the first six months.

The Pennsylvania system of emancipation fixed the period of twenty-eight for the liberation of the slaves, and provided for her Courts have since interpreted the system to mean, that the issue of all who were to be free at the limited age were from their birth free. The Pennsylvania system made no provision for Colonization. Until the commencement of the system which I am endeavoring to sketch, I think all the legal rights of the proprietor of slaves, in their fullest extent, ought to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have a right to sell, devise, or remove them from the State, and in the latter case, without their offspring being entitled to the benefit of emancipation, for which the system provides.

2d. The Colonization of the free blacks, as they successively arrive, from year to year, at the age entitling them to freedom, I consider a condition absolutely indispensable. Without it, I should be utterly opposed to any scheme of emancipation. One hundred and ninety odd thousand blacks, composing about one-fourth of the entire population of the State, with their descendants, could never be in peace, harmony and equality with the residue of the population. The color, passions and prejudices would forever prevent the two races from living together in a state of cordial union. Social, moral and political degradation would be the inevitable lot of the colored race. Even in the free States (I use the terms free and slave States not in any sense derogatory from one class, or implying any superiority in the other, but for the sake of brevity) that is their present condition. In some of those free States the penal legislation against the people of color is quite as severe, if not harsher, than it is in some of the slave States. As no where in the U. States are amalgamation and equality between the two races possible, it is better that there should be a separation, and that the African descendants should be returned to the native land of their fathers.

I will have been seen that the plan I have suggested proposes the annual transportation of all born after a specified day, upon the arrival at the prescribed age, to the Colony which may be selected for their destination, and that this process of transportation is to be continued until the separation of the two races is completed. If the emancipated slaves were to remain in Kentucky, until they attained the age of twenty-eight, it would be about thirty-four years before the first annual transportation began, if the system commenced in 1855, and about thirty-nine

years, if its operation began in 1860. What the number thus to be annually transported would be, cannot be precisely ascertained. I observe it stated by the Auditor that the increase of slaves in Kentucky, last year, was between three and four thousand. But, as that statement was made upon a comparison of the aggregate number of all the slaves in the State, without regard to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit the truly natural increase, which was probably larger. The aggregate was effected by the introduction and still more by the exportation of slaves. I suppose that there would not be less, probably more, than five thousand to be transported the first year of the operation of the system; but, after it was in progress some years, there would be a constant diminution of the number.

Would it be practicable annually to transport five thousand persons from Kentucky? There cannot be a doubt of it, or even a much larger number. We receive from Europe annually emigrants to an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand, at a cost for the passage of about ten dollars per head, and they embark at European ports more distant from the U. States than the Western coast of Africa. It is true that the commercial marine, employed between Europe and the U. States affords facilities, in the transportation of emigrants, at that low rate, which that engaged in the commerce between Liberia and this country does not now supply; but that commerce is increasing, and by the time the proposed system, if adopted, would go into operation, it will have greatly augmented. If there were a certainty of the annual transportation of not less than five thousand persons to Africa, it would create a demand for transports, and the spirit of competition would, I have no doubt, greatly diminish the present cost of the passage. That cost has been stated, upon good authority, to be at present fifty dollars per head, including the passage and six months

outfit after the arrival of the emigrant in Africa. Whatever may be the cost, and whatever the number to be transported, the fund to be raised by the hire of the liberated slave, for a period not exceeding three years, will be amply sufficient. The annual hire, on the average, may be estimated at fifty dollars, or one hundred and fifty for the whole term.

Colonization will be attended with the painful effect of the separation of the colonists from their parents, and in some instances from their children; but from the latter it will be only temporary, as they will follow and be again reunited. Their separation from their parents will not be until after they have attained a mature age, nor greater than voluntarily takes place with emigrants from Europe, who leave their parents behind. It will be far less distressing than what frequently occurs in the state of slavery, and will be attended with the animating encouragement that the colonists are transferred from a land of bondage and degradation to them, to a land of liberty and equality.

And 3d. The expense of transporting the liberated slave to the colony, and of maintaining him there for six months, I think, ought to be provided for by a fund derived from his labor, in the manner already indicated. He is the party most benefited by emancipation. It would not be right to subject the non-slaveholder to any part of that expense; and the slaveholder will have made sufficient sacrifices, without being exclusively burdened with taxes to raise that fund. The emancipated slaves could be hired out for the time proposed, by the sheriff or other public agent, in each county, who should be subject to strict accountability. And it would be requisite that there should be kept a register of all births of all children of color, after the day fixed for the commencement of the system, enforced by appropriate sanctions. It would be a very desirable regulation of law to have the births, deaths and marriages of the whole population of the State registered and preserved, as is done in most well-governed States.

Among other considerations which unite in recommending to the State of Kentucky a system for the gradual abolition of slavery is that arising out of her exposed condition, affording great facilities to the escape of her slaves into the free States and into Canada. She does not enjoy the security which some of the slave States have, by being covered in depth by two or three slave States, intervening between them and free States. She has a greater length of border on free States than any other slave State in the Union. That border is the Ohio river, extending from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of near six hundred miles, separating her from the already powerful and growing States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Vast numbers of slaves have fled from most of the counties in Kentucky, from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Miami, and the evil has increased and is increasing. Attempts to recover the fugitives lead to the most painful and irritating collisions. Inherent countenance and assistance to the fugitives have been chiefly afforded by persons in the State of Ohio; but it is to be apprehended, from the progressive opposition to slavery, that, in process of time, similar facilities to the escape of slaves will be found in the States of Indiana and Illinois. By means of railroads, Canada can be reached from Cincinnati in a little more than twenty-four hours.

In the event of a civil war, breaking out, or in the more dreadful event of a dissolution of the Union, in consequence of

the existence of slavery, Kentucky would become the theatre and bear the brunt of the war. She would doubtless defend herself with her known valor and gallantry; but the superiority of the numbers, which she would be opposed to, would lay waste and devastate her fair fields. Her sister slave States would fly to her succor; but, even if they should be successful in the unequal conflict, she never could obtain any indemnity for the inevitable ravages of the war.

It may be urged that we ought not, by the gradual abolition of slavery, to separate ourselves from the other slave States, but continue to share with them in all their future fortunes. The power of each slave State, within its limits, over the institution of slavery, is absolute, supreme and exclusive—exclusive of that of Congress or that of any other State. The government of each slave State is bound, by the highest and most solemn obligations, to dispose of the question of slavery, so as best to promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. Kentucky being essentially a farming State, slave labor is less profitable. If, in most of the other slave States, they find that labor more profitable, in the culture of the staples of cotton and sugar, they may perceive a reason in that feeling for continuing slavery, which cannot be expected should control the judgment of Kentucky, as to what may be fitting and proper for her interests. If she should abolish slavery, it would be her duty, and I trust that she would be as ready, as she now is, to defend the slave States in the enjoyment of all their lawful and constitutional rights.

Her power, political and physical, would be greatly increased; for the one hundred and ninety odd thousand slaves and their descendants, would be gradually superseded by an equal number of white inhabitants, who would be estimated per capita, and not by the federal rule of three-fifths prescribed for the colored race in the Constitution of the United States.

I have thus, without reserve, freely expressed my opinion and presented my views. The interesting subject of which I have treated would have admitted of much enlargement, but I have deemed it prudent to be brief. The plan, which I have proposed, will hardly be accused of being too early in its commencement or too rapid in its operation. It will be more likely to meet with contrary reproaches. If adopted, it is to begin thirty-four or thirty-nine years from the time of its adoption, as the one period or the other shall be selected for its commencement. How long a time it will take to remove all the colored race from the State, by the annual transportation of each year's natural increase, cannot be exactly ascertained. After the system had been in operation some years, I think it probable, from the manifest blessings that would flow from it, from the diminished value of slave labor, and from the humanity and benevolence of private individuals—prompting a liberation of their slaves and their transportation, a general disposition would exist to accelerate and complete the work of colonization.

That the system will be attended with some sacrifices on the part of slaveholders, which are to be regretted, need not be denied. What great and beneficial enterprise was ever accomplished without risk and sacrifice? But these sacrifices are distant, contingent and inconceivable. Assuming the year 1860 for the commencement of the system, all slaves born prior to that time would remain such during their lives, and the personal loss of the slaveholder would be only the difference in value of a female slave whose offspring, if she had any, born after the first day of January, 1860, should be free at the age of twenty-five, or should be slaves for life. In the mean time, if the right to remove or sell the slave out of the State, should be exercised, that trifling loss would not be incurred. The slaveholder, after the commencement of the system, would lose the difference in value between slaves for life and slaves until the age of twenty-five. He might also incur some considerable expense in rearing, from their birth, the issue of those who were to be free at twenty-five, until they were old enough to be apprenticed out; but as it is probable that they would be most generally bound to him, he would receive some indemnity from their services, until they attained their majority. Most of the evils, losses and misfortunes of human life have some compensation or alleviation. The slaveholder is generally a land-holder, and I am persuaded that he would find, in the augmented value of his land, some, if not full indemnity for losses arising to him from emancipation and colonization. He would also liberally share in the general benefits, accruing to the whole State, from the extinction of slavery. These have been so often and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it necessary to dwell upon them extensively. They may be summed up in a few words. We shall remove from among us the contaminating influences of a servile and degraded race of different color; we shall enjoy the proud and conscious satisfaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the great blessings of liberty, and civil, political and social equality; we shall acquire the advantage of the diligence, the fidelity and the constancy of free labor, instead of the carelessness, the infidelity and the unsteadiness of slave labor; we shall elevate the character of white labor, and elevate the social condition of the white laborer; augment the value of our lands, improve the agriculture of the State, attract capital from

abroad to all the pursuits of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; redress, as far and as fast as we prudently could, any wrongs which the descendants of Africa have suffered at our hands; and we should demonstrate the sincerity with which we pay indiscriminate homage to the great cause of the liberty of the human race.

Kentucky enjoys high respect and honorable consideration throughout the Union and throughout the civilized world; but, in my humble opinion, no title which she has to the esteem and admiration of mankind, no deeds of her former glory, would equal, in greatness and grandeur, that of being the pioneer State in removing from her soil every trace of human slavery, and in establishing the descendants of Africa, within her jurisdiction, in the native land of their forefathers.

I have thus executed the promise I made, alluded to in the commencement of this letter, and I hope that I have done it calmly, free from intemperance, and so as to wound the sensibilities of none. I sincerely hope that the question may be considered and decided, without the influence of party or passion. I should be most happy to have the good fortune of coinciding in opinion with a majority of the people of Kentucky; but, if there be a majority opposed to all schemes of gradual emancipation, however much I may regret it, my duty will be to bow in submission to their will.

If it be perfectly certain and manifest that such a majority exists, I should think it better not to agitate the question at all, since that, in that case, it would be useless, and might exercise a pernicious collateral influence upon the fair consideration of other amendments, which may be proposed to our Constitution. If there be a majority of the people of Kentucky at this time, adverse to touching the institution of Slavery, as it now exists, we, who had thought and wished otherwise, can only indulge the hope that, at some future time, under better auspices and with the blessing of Providence, the cause, which we have so much at heart, may be attended with better success.

In any event, I shall have the satisfaction of having performed a duty to the State, to the subject, and to myself, by placing my sentiments permanently upon record.

With great regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

RICHARD PIRNELL, Esq.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A THEATRE.

On the night of Saturday, the 17th ult., the Theatre Royal, in Glasgow, (Scotland,) took fire in the upper gallery, from a leakage in the gas-pipes. The fire was soon extinguished; but such was the alarm of the people that in the rush to get out sixty-five persons perished. The panic was principally in the upper gallery, where there were about five hundred people, the price being only three-pence. The crowd rushed down the stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity, and fell one over another at the foot, thereby making a barricade of a compact mass of prostrate human beings against the only means of egress. Independent of the pressure of human beings upon each other, this flight of stairs soon became a second Black Hole of Calcutta, from the intensity of the heat. The weak were trampled down in turn by the furious crowd in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and the struggles for life which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing. Relief to the living was finally obtained by cutting through the partition. By 9 o'clock all the rooms in the Garrick Hotel, opposite the theatre, were filled with the dead. Scarcely any of the bodies presented external wounds. They generally exhibited a placid aspect, and seemed as if death had been caused by pressure on the heart.

There were many painful cases; one was that of a poor woman who found her husband and two children among the dead—one of the latter a girl only three years of age. Sixty-five were taken out dead; several died on their way to the hospital, and many of the wounded will probably die.

Marrying in Haste.—The hurry to sunder the bands of matrimony is so great that the chancery docket of the Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, is mainly made up of this business. Twenty couples were unyoked last week, and about a hundred are awaiting their turn.

Emigration from Ireland.—A letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated at London on the 8th ultimo, says: "The average number of emigrants arriving daily in Dublin, from various parts of Ireland, and setting out from the port of Liverpool on their way to the United States, is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. They all take out with them feather beds, articles of furniture, and some small capital.

Southern Frost.—A heavy spell of frosty weather, in Florida lately, destroyed all the early garden vegetation, together with a great number of fruit trees. Among the latter were four thousand young orange trees, comprising an entire plantation.

Inauguration day was celebrated in New York by a salute of one hundred guns from the Battery.

Religious Liberty.—The Protestants of Syria have had free toleration and full civil rights extended to them.

POOR-HOUSE ACCOUNTS.

JAMES MAJOR, Esq. Treasurer.
In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, for the year ending Jan. 1, 1849.

Jan. 17. To Cash rec'd for Boarding,	\$30 00
Jan. 25. Order on County Treasurer,	300 00
Feb. 7. do. do.	250 00
March 2. do. do.	500 00
March 29. do. do.	300 00
April 3. Cash from Geo. Hoos, payment on land,	22 50
April 17. Order on County Treasurer,	300 00
July 1. do. do.	500 00
July 25. Cash received for Boarding,	45 00
Aug. 7. Order on County Treasurer,	200 00
Sept. 4. Cash rec'd, payment on land,	22 00
Sept. 30. Order on County Treasurer,	300 00
Nov. 3. do. do.	200 00
Nov. 4. do. do.	200 00
Dec. 4. do. do.	200 00
Dec. 4. Cash rec'd, payment on land,	22 00
Balance due Treasurer,	\$3,581 50
CR.	\$3,581 50

BY CASH PAID OUT AS FOLLOWS:	
Balance due Treas'r on last settlement,	\$2 25
Bills of Merchandise,	418 66
Groceries,	407 64
Drugs and Medicines,	10 07
Grain, Flour, and Grinding,	434 27
Beef Cattle, and Pork,	448 95
Sheep,	76 37
Fish,	15 62
Mechanics' Bills,	211 29
Printing accounts and Blanks,	20 00
Harvest Hands,	50 00
Male Hirelings,	132 00
Female do.	137 75
Chopping Wood,	67 95
Rails,	23 21
Making Post Fence,	23 21
Cider and Apples,	14 00
Plaster,	14 87
Seed Wheat,	100 00
Attorney's Fee,	5 00
Steward to pay sundry expenses,	45 00
Support of Out-door Paupers,	334 62
Funeral expenses of do.	32 50
Executing orders,	51 52
Coffins,	35 12
Debt paid to Philadelphia Alms-house,	55 00
Debt paid Franklin county,	58 50
Steward's Salary, (in part),	200 00
Physician's Salary,	100 00
One Obstetric case,	4 00
Clerk's Salary,	40 00
Extra service of Directors,	30 00
Treasurer's Salary,	40 00
\$3,689 09	

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance due JAMES MAJOR, Esq., Treasurer, of One Hundred and Seven Dollars and Fifty-nine Cents, being from the 3d day of January, 1848, to the 1st day of January, 1849.

JOHN C. ELLIS,
A. W. MAGINLY,
SAM'L DURBORAW, } Auditors.

SAMUEL COBEAN, Steward.	
In account with the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 3d day of January, 1848, to the 1st day of January, 1849.	
DR.	
To balance in hands of Steward,	\$13 15
Orders on Treasurer,	95 00
Cash received for Hides,	45 00
Lard,	17 12 1/2
Pigs,	8 25
Boarding,	12 50
Pasture,	5 64
Cash received from John Houck,	5 00
\$201 06 1/2	

CR.	
For Merchandise,	\$20 91
Mechanics' Bills,	18 13 1/2
Male Hirelings,	12 84 1/2
Female do.	5 00
Stone-coal and Hauling,	40 62 1/2
Harvest Hands,	45 37 1/2
Vegetables,	22 73 1/2
Grain,	2 45
Meat and Fish,	4 11 1/2
Posts and Rails,	3 12
Wood Chopping,	1 50
Timothy seed,	2 00
Cash paid to paupers,	2 20
Time,	2 27
Toll,	36
Postage,	1 00
Travelling Expenses,	68 3
Grave Digging,	1 25
Executing Orders,	6 17 1/2
\$195 70	
Balance in hands of Steward,	5 90 1/2
\$201 60 1/2	

We, the subscribers, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and that they are correct, and that there is a balance of Five Dollars and Ninety cents and one-half in the hands of SAMUEL COBEAN, Steward, being from the 3d of January, 1848, to the 1st of January, 1849.

JOHN C. ELLIS,
A. W. MAGINLY,
SAM'L DURBORAW, } Auditors.

Produce of the Poor-house Farm for 1848.	
591 bushels of Wheat,	
575 do. Corn,	
149 do. Oats,	
354 do. Potatoes,	
8 do. Onions,	
17 do. Red Beets,	
53 do. Cloverseed,	
136 do. Turnips,	
1200 heads of Cabbage,	
21 tons of Hay,	
12 loads of Corn-fodder,	
1000 lbs. of Tallow,	
6846 lbs. of Pork,	
57124 Paupers remain at Poorhouse Jan. 1st, 1849.	
5772 admitted in the course of the year.	
March 5.	3t

JOHNSON.
OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3.

JOHN BRINGMAN,

CABINET MAKER.
GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making,
at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE,
including
Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash, and Candle-Stands, &c. &c.
in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

He is always prepared to make
COFFINS
according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

He has LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.
Gettysburg, Jan. 29.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages,
as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also
Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which he will sell low. He has all kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.
J. G. FREY.
Jan. 8.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.
Fresh Assortment of HATS.
THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at 1 to 2 lower than heretofore, and much lower than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1 00
Fine Silk do. fur body, 2 00
Nine Nutria do., 3 00
Fine Monterey do., 1 00
Russia do., 2 00
Molekin, extra quality, \$2 50 to 4 00
Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low.
The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Terms Cash, and only on price.
S. S. MCCREARY.
Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACHMAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.
all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.
LEONARD STOUGH.
Gettysburg, April 20.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.
THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS
OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
JEWELRY,
such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also,
SPECTACLES,
and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.
ALEXANDER FRAZER.
July 31.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,
such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.
To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of
THRASHING MACHINES,
Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Witlow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.
BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A
BOOT & SHOE SHOP,
in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fit and best work will be made.
Ladies will be waited on at their residence.
All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had anywhere else. All orders will be promptly attended to.
Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.
T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 8.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by
C. WEAVER.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.
I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay.
S. F.
Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the
Largest and Best Selected Stock of GOODS in the County,
and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,
TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the goods, assured that it will be to their advantage.
Country Produce of all kinds wanted.
Oct. 30.

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

George Arnold
HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of FRESH GOODS—among which are
Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans, CORDS & FLANNELS (very cheap.)
Plaid, Striped, & Plain Alpaca, CASHMERE, MUNSLIN DE LAINES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Cloths, Cashmeres, &c. for Ladies' Cloaks, English & French Merinos, Paranna Cloths, &c.

Lots of CALICOES and GINGHAMS, the best yet offered for the price.
A large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS and CARPETING, very cheap; also a large stock of
FRESH GROCERIES,
all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be obtained at any other establishment.

We do not throw out a few leading articles at cost, as a bait, calculating to make up on something else. But our prices are uniform, and we make no misrepresentations knowingly, in reference to the kind or quality of the goods we sell. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.
P. S.—A few STOVES remaining on hand—very cheap.
Dec. 11.

HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!

THE GOLD
IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to be obtained in that country, as we are told, are topics of a small matter, when compared with the "precious metals" that can be obtained in a direct way, in Adams County, without digging for it, or undergoing the fatigue of a long and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!" If you wish to test it, call at the

One Price and Cash Clothing and Variety Store of MARCUS SAMSON.
Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg.

who returned from the City on the 15th inst. with his fourth stock of WINTER GOODS, this season. Persons who have purchased from him this winter have admitted that he sells clothing cheaper than they have ever before bought anywhere before; and the fact that he has returned the fourth time this season with a large stock of Clothing, shows plainly that he sells a great many, and that, too, very low and with small profits. This is no idle talk of the Printer, because he is paid for his advertisement. It is the truth, and therefore we say you can obtain, or rather save, the "precious metals," by purchasing from him, without going to California. Any person can satisfy himself of the fact by giving him a call.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boys' and Men's wear, fine and superfine Tweed, Cassinets, Cassimere, Cashmere, and CLOTH COATS, CLOAKS and PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinets, plain and fancy Vesting; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, umbrellas, guitar strings, India Rubber Coats, &c.

The subscriber thanks his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
JAN. 20.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins Rums, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS and BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.
M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.
York, Feb. 23.

VALUABLE MARYLAND LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, TWO VALUABLE FARMS, situated in Frederick county, Md. These Farms yielding the purchaser from fifteen to twenty per cent., will be sold lower than any land in market.

The 1st, of 172 ACRES,
situated eleven miles from Frederick, is a well watered and improved Farm, having a fine body of Meadow land, which, together with a large Orchard of valuable fruit, and the facilities for tanning, makes it desirable.

The 2d, of 187 ACRES,
is nine miles from Frederick. It is a well watered and improved Farm, having much fine Meadow; the buildings.

A STONE HOUSE,
and BARN, nearly new, and abundance of time within 14 miles, renders it desirable. This Farm will be sold for \$2000, an easy amount in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest and security. These Farms are well timbered, and indisputable titles are given.

Those wishing to purchase, can obtain any information by writing or calling on the subscriber.
JOSEPH EICHELBERGER.
Near Creagerstown, Frederick county, Md.
N. B.—A WAGON-MAKER, of good character and habits, can find a profitable situation, by making application to me. One with a small family preferred.
Jan. 15.

INK! INK! INK!
THE subscriber has just received a large supply of HARRISON'S
Columbian Inks,
to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the full quantity indicated by the label. They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK.
This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.
BLUE INK.
This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and beauty, of color and fluidity, and, unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK.
This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brightness on the paper.
For permanence of color, these Inks fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ.
Also by Jacob Martin, Oxford, Wm. Bittenger, Abbotstown, Dr. Kaufman, Petersburg, J. Brinkerhoff, Millertown, Henry Schriver, Littlestown, John Burkholder, Bendersville.
Dec. 4.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.
Worsdell's Vegetable Restorative Pills
HAVE been gradually but surely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and blustering such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal stockkeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are PURELY VEGETABLE. They are CERTAIN TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all PAIN. They can be used with equal benefit by the YOUNGEST INFANT and the STRONGEST MAN—their efficiency in Fevers, Agues, Headaches, Habitual Constipation, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, &c., has been proved upon thousands. They are a Certain Cure for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a TAPE WORM by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.
Travelling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—CHARLES P. AMT. For sale, price 25 cents a box, containing FIFTY PILLS, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County:

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; **LILLY & RILEY,** New Oxford; **SPENCER & Bn.** Littlestown; **A. E. WRIGHT,** Bendersville; **JACOB S. HOLLINGER,** Heildersburg; **W. R. STEWART,** Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.
Proprietors, Laboratory No. 141 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

APPRENTICE WANTED.
A sectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 10 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.
C. WEAVER.
July 3.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla
Is a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c. There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses. This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12 1/2 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietors Agent, **KELLER KURTZ.**
May 1.

FRESH GROCERIES.
THE subscriber has just received the best quality of MOLASSES SYRUP, which he offers at 50 cents a gallon; new crop N. O. MOLASSES, a fine article; do. S. H. MOLASSES; superior winter-strained LARD-OIL, as clear as water, at \$1.00—and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, at prices to suit the times.
J. M. STEVENSON.
Feb. 12.

NOTE BOOKS.—50 copies of Walker's Southern Harmony just received, which will be sold to country merchants or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost at the Bookstore of **KELLER KURTZ.**

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of **C. WEAVER.**

Wm. D. McClellan, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.

D. McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McConaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.
D. M. McConaughy will also attend promptly of all business entrusted to him as
AGENT AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE.
James G. Reed,
LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father John Reed, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.
April 10.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.
THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Southern Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.
Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.
Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.
Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.
Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.
All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.
Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.
Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.
HENRY KAUFFELT.
York, April 20.

Approved Unanimously.
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Wm. D. McClellan, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
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York, April 20.

Approved Unanimously.
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

It is not our wish to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.
Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.
New York, April 17, 1818.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times.
WILSON TREADWELL, Rivington st.

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.
Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established. Those who use the **SARSAPARILLA** for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effectual.
Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.
Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Whig County Convention assembled in the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on Monday the 12th inst., in pursuance of a call of the County Committee, and organized by appointing HENRY SPALDING, President, and D. A. BUEHLER, and JOHN C. ELLIS, Secretaries. The following Delegates appeared, and were admitted to seats in the Convention:

Gettysburg—J. B. McPherson, D. A. Buehler, Cumberland—Jas. Black, Joseph Bailey, Germany—Henry Spalding, Geo. Schriver, Oxford—John C. Ellis, Jacob Martin, Huntington—John M. Ege, J. D. Worley, Lutherville—Geo. Deardorff, Jacob Greist, Hamilton—Jos. Kittinger, G. W. Heagy, Berlin—R. M. Hutchisson, Geo. H. Binder, Menallen—J. Burkholder, Jacob Y. Bushey, Straban—Jacob King, John Brinkerhoff, Franklin—A. Heintzelman, Conowingo—J. L. Guberson, Thos. McClain, Tyrone—Ozias Ferree, Thomas Routzong, Mountjoy—Samuel Durban, Joseph Zuck, Mountpleasant—Sebastian Weaver, P. Smith, Reading—Samuel Overholtzer, Freedom—Phineas Rodgers, Jacob Myers, Union—Lewis Harbaugh, Geo. Basehoar, Liberty, Abbotstown and Berwick not represented.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Assembly, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. Cooper, which resulted as follows:

William McSherry had 27 votes.
James L. Neely " 2 "
James J. Willis " 4 "

Mr. McSherry having received a majority of all the votes cast, was unanimously declared the nominee of the Convention.

JAMES G. REED, Esq., having been put in nomination, previous to the ballot, the following letter of declination was read to the Convention:

Gettysburg, March 12th, 1849.
To the President of the Convention:
My name having been announced (unsolicited and unknown by me) as a Candidate for the Assembly, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. James Cooper; and as there are others who have claims upon the office, whilst I have comparatively none—to promote the harmony and success of the party, I desire to withdraw my name from before the Convention.

Respectfully, &c.,
JAMES G. REED.
On motion of S. DUNNORAW, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the promptness of our faithful Senator, WM. R. SAULEY, Esq. in introducing and pressing to its final passage and approval, the bill fixing the 16th inst. for the special election, merits the warmest commendation of his constituents: that this Convention hereby unite in testifying to his energy, industry and attention to their interests; and that he has proved himself an efficient and popular representative.

On motion of J. C. ELLIS, Esq. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention have learned with pleasure the prospect of the appointment of our esteemed fellow-citizen, D. M. SWANSON, Esq., to the President Judgeship of this Judicial District, believing, as we do, from our knowledge of his legal abilities, and talent for business, that the said appointment will not only give general satisfaction to the people, but also prove advantageous to those having business connected with our Courts.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.
HENRY SPALDING, President.

D. A. BUEHLER, Secretary.
JOHN C. ELLIS, Secretary.

The overflow of the Mississippi on Saturday night and Sunday week caused the levees at Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville to give way. Thousands of acres are completely inundated. The citizens of New Orleans are greatly alarmed about the giving way of the embankments within the more immediate vicinity of that city.

Terrible Act of Insanity.—An insane man named Samuel Mowrey, near Shelby, Ohio, one night lately, motioned to his wife while sitting by the fire to leave the house, which she did, when it appears, he bolted the doors, and it is thought, deliberately set fire to the house, consuming himself in it.

Incendiaryism at Pittsburg.—Stables and board-piles are nightly set on fire at Pittsburg. The mayor has offered a reward of \$1500 for their detection and conviction. Mayor Herring, on Tuesday evening, arrested a young man named John Orr, whilst in the act of setting fire to the Exchange Livery Stables.

An Incarnate Fiend.—We learn from the Danville (Va.) Register, that on Saturday week, a negro woman belonging to Dr. John James, of Wentworth, N. C., brutally murdered his only child, an interesting little daughter, about three years old, and also a negro boy belonging to the same gentleman, and a few years older than the little girl, by cutting their throats with a case-knife. She enticed the children into the woods, and whilst sawing upon the boy's throat, who she afterwards had the coolness to declare, "kicked mightily," the simple but touching appeals of the innocent little girl were pleading for his release. The little girl was staggering about with the blood streaming from her mangled throat, when the inhuman wretch left the bloody scene. The citizens turned out en masse and arrested her, and it was feared for a while they would lynch her. Her excuse is, that her master had threatened to sell her for a misdemeanor.

Persia is at present disturbed by a serious rebellion. An army sent by the Shah to suppress it, joined the insurgents, and it was announced that they would march against the Shah, with the intention of dethroning him.

The Free Negro Bill has passed the Legislature of Delaware. It empowers the magistrates of the State to arrest all free negroes who have no apparent occupation or means of living, and hire them out for a term of service not exceeding a year.

At a recent meeting of the Legislative Temperance Society of Massachusetts, the President, Gov. Briggs, estimated the amount saved in that State by a change in the habits of the people at one hundred millions of dollars. The Secretary reported 156 on the roll.

The Mormons.

These remarkable people are increasing in numbers both in this country and in England. The London Globe says that there is a large body of them in the neighboring districts who are preparing to emigrate and to colonize in California. They have chartered four or five vessels for their accommodation and intend to leave in the Spring.

The Mormons, it is known, have already a settlement in California, where they are successfully engaged in agriculture. Considerable numbers of them are on their way to the same region. The first emigrating colony was so large that a battalion five hundred strong was formed from it.

The religious views of these people are peculiar, but we have no accurate knowledge of them. Their domestic polity is that of communism in some of its forms. Persecution has had its usual effect in multiplying the votaries of this strange faith. They appear to be industrious, and it is very certain that they exhibit an unusual degree of perseverance and fortitude in the prosecution of their purposes.

Gen. Scott arrived at Washington last week, and paid his respects to the President, and their meeting was very cordial. Gen. Scott's health is entirely renovated.

Vice President Fillmore retired from the Chair of the Senate, on Friday, and the Hon. David R. Atcheson was again elected President pro tempore of the Senate.

The Pennsylvania Canal is now in good navigable order.

The people of Vermont have determined that no licenses to sell liquor shall be issued in that State for the year to come. Last year they voted the other way.

Worth of Slave Property.

In the course of a debate in the U. S. Senate on the 28th of February, Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, stated the estimated valuation of property in slaves at the astonishing sum of ten hundred millions of dollars!

The Army and Navy for 60 Years.

In the progress of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the appropriation bill, Mr. Greeley stated that during our sixty years of existence under the federal constitution—generally of peace, with the exception of Indian troubles—the United States Government had expended—

For the army and armed forces \$366,718,290 44
For the navy and naval operations 209,994,428 04
For pensions, revolutionary and other 61,169,834 57
For the Indian department 48,053,241 22

Total for warlike purposes \$685,930,803 27
Here is a fact for the contemplation of the people, who have had to earn and furnish this enormous expenditure. Seven hundred millions of dollars, expended for war in sixty years, is a sum that must startle every one who is a contributor to this enormous fund, by the sweat of his brow or of his purse.

Temperance Meeting.

In pursuance of a public call, the citizens of Gettysburg met at the Court-house, on Friday evening, the 9th day of March inst., for the purpose of organizing a Temperance Society, when, on motion, JOHN CULP was called to the Chair, and S. R. RUSSELL was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. WATSON opened with prayer. On motion of D. McCONAUGHY, Esq., a Committee of eight was appointed to draft a Constitution, viz: Rev. Dr. Watson, Rev. Dr. Baugher, J. A. HUGHES, D. McCONAUGHY, M. L. STEVER, E. W. STABLE, T. WARREN, and Wm. W. PAXTON. Whilst the Committee were out, the meeting was addressed by D. A. Buehler and Rev. Dr. Baugher.

The Committee reported a Constitution, which was adopted and signed, when the following Officers were elected:

President—JOHN CULP.
Vice Presidents—Wm. KISS, Wm. DESERT, Geo. ARNOLD, PHILIP TAUHL.

Secretary—George Warren.
Executive Committee—J. G. Reed, D. A. Buehler, M. L. Stever, J. C. Watson, D. McCONAUGHY, H. L. Baugher, Thos. Warren.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to appoint three of their number as a Finance Committee.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee request the privilege of holding the meetings of this Society in the different Lecture Rooms of the Churches in the Borough.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to secure Ladies to procure signatures to the Constitution.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to purchase a Book in which to record the proceedings of the Society.

Resolved, That when this Society adjourns it adjourns to meet this night two weeks in the Methodist Church.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to procure a Speaker and give public notice of meeting.

Closed with prayer by Prof. STEVER.
JOHN CULP, President.
S. R. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1.—This Society shall be called the Gettysburg Temperance Union.

Art. 2.—The object of this Society shall be, by example and by other proper means, to discourage the use of intoxicating drinks, and traffic in them, as a beverage.

Art. 3.—Its members shall consist of such as sign the Constitution: and we, whose names are affixed to it, do solemnly pledge ourselves, on our truth and honor, that we will abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; that we will neither make, buy, sell nor furnish them to others, as a beverage, and that in every proper way, we will discountenance their use.

Art. 4.—Violations of the Pledge shall be punished with expulsion.

Art. 5.—The officers of this Society shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee of Seven, who shall be chosen annually, and who shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers.

Art. 6.—There shall be quarterly meetings of the Society, during the months of January, April, August, and November, and such others as the officers may see fit to appoint.

Art. 7.—The meetings of this Society shall be opened and closed with prayer.

Art. 8.—Ten members shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Art. 9.—Any alteration may be made in the Constitution, at a regular quarterly meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Dr. THOMAS DICK, the celebrated Christian Philosopher, intends to visit the United States this Summer, it is said.

Transient newspapers will hereafter be subject to the old rate of postage only—that is one cent for any distance in the State, and 13 out of the State over 100 miles—to be prepaid.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 62 to 4 75
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 05
Rye,	60 to 65
Corn,	47 to 50
Oats,	25 to 28
Cloverseed,	3 75 to 4 00
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst., by Rev. J. H. Marsden, Mr. C. HERMAN BELTZHOVER, of Cumberland county, to Miss REBECCA R. WOLFORD, daughter of Col. John Wolford, of this county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. C. A. Hay, Mr. EPHRAIM JONES, of this county, to Miss REBECCA HARNER, of Carroll county, Md.

DIED.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. JULIANA DIEHL, wife of Mr. John Diehl, of Tyrone township, aged 49 years and 23 days.

On the 12th inst. near Bender's Church, Mr. ABRAHAM GUSE, aged 75 years and 7 months.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. CATHERINE BURGER, wife of Mr. Jacob Bucher, Jr., of Straban township, aged 42 years 10 months and 18 days.

The "Gettysburg Temperance Union," will meet in the Methodist E. Church, on Friday Evening next, at 7 o'clock. The friends of Temperance are invited to be present.

An Address will be delivered by Professor JACOB WARREN, Sec'y.

LITERARY CONTEST.

THE PHILADELPHIAN AND PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETIES of Pennsylvania College will hold their Annual Literary CONTEST, in Christ's Church, on the Evening of the 18th of April. The exercises will consist of Essays, Orations, and a Debate on the following question:

"Is a Public Education preferable to a Private?"

The friends of Literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.
DANIEL GARVER,
WILLIAM CARROLL,
WILLIAM F. GREAVES, Joint Comm. of the Soci's.
GEORGE EYSTER,
DANIEL WORLEY,
JOHN W. KREGILO, id

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber has purchased the entire interest in the Book Accounts of the Firm of THOMAS WARREN & CO., and requests all persons indebted to said Firm to come forward immediately and close their accounts. It is hoped that those interested will attend to the matter on or before the 1st day of April next, as after that period the books will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

As I am in want of Money, I have to request that all persons indebted to me, of long standing, (on my own books) will make immediate payment of their accounts.

THOMAS WARREN, 3t

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber, at his NURSERY 11 miles north of BENDERSVILLE, Adams co. Pa. offers for sale a large variety of TREES suitable for planting the coming Spring, consisting of

Apple, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Prunes, Gages, &c.

Persons in want of Trees can be supplied with either large or small quantities, and on reasonable terms.

JOHN SOWERS, Jr. 3t

ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a tax of three per cent, has been duly assessed on the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, the payment whereof will be required to be made to an agent, authorized to receive the same, of whom notice will be given.

A. G. MILLER, Secretary. 3t

POTATOES.

A large lot of very superior POTATOES just received. Families wanting a good article for table use, can be supplied by calling soon at the Store of J. M. STEVENSON.

March 19.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Testatum Venditum Exponas, issued out of the Court of Allegany county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in Gettysburg,

On Saturday the 7th day of April next, at one o'clock, p. m.,

NO. 1.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, adjoining lands of the Theological Seminary, Jas. A. Thompson, and others, containing 23 ACRES, more or less, upon which are erected a TWO-STORY

Brick Dwelling House, and Outbuildings, and a well of never failing water near the door, with an Orchard of choice fruit trees.

NO. 2.

A Tract of Woodland, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Cowie, John Houck, and others, containing 5 ACRES, more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Garvin.

WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
March 19, 1849. } 3t

In the matter of the intended application of LEONARD COFFMAN, sen., of Hamilton township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House at Cold Springs, (late Sweeney's,) in said township—an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Hamilton township, Adams county, being well acquainted with LEONARD COFFMAN, sen. the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

P. M. Flaut, Jno. Wagh,
Peter Shively, I. Robinson,
J. Brinkerhoff, Peter Baker,
S. Hoover, Robert Black,
Alex. S. McClellan, John Erhard,
Joseph Bennett, John Coffman.

March 19. 3t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legates and other persons concerned, that the AD-MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons heretofore mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 16th day of April next, viz:

The first account of Peter Epley, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Melheim, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Isaac Weagley, Guardian of Monteville Beard.

The account of John Beren, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Snowden, deceased.

The account of Wm. Blank, Executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Guise, deceased.

The final account of Wm. Rex and Geo. Rex, Administrators of the estate of John Rex, dec'd.

The first and final account of Jonathan C. Forrest, Administrator of the estate of Rufus Will, deceased.

The final account of Daniel Bear and Andrew M. Deardorff, Administrators of the estate of Peter Hoover, deceased.

The first account of Jonas Doll and Jacob Nagle, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Doll, deceased.

The first account of S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Executor of the last will and testament of Elizabeth Steenberger, deceased.

The first account of Andrew Rife, Executor of the last will and testament of John Rife, dec'd.

The account of John Hosetter, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Grove, dec'd.

The first and final account of Isaac Staub, Administrator of the estate of Mary Bishop, dec'd.

The first account of Robert Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of Walter Smith, deceased.

WM. W. HAMERSLEY, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, }
March 19, 1849. } 3t

CHEAP BLANK BOOKS.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous customers, that he has on hand a large variety of half-bound Cap, Quartos do, Plain do, Demi, Medium, Day and Ledger Account Books, also Memorandum and Pass Books, to which their attention is invited, and which are sold on such terms as cannot fail to please. In addition to the Books named above, our stock comprises all the popular

School and College Books

of the day, such as the various editions of Spelling Books, the various series of Reading Books, English Dictionaries and Grammars; the works on Arithmetic, Geography, Rhetoric, Elocution, Logic, Composition, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Drawing, Book-keeping, History, Biography, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Physiology, Astronomy, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, French Grammars, Dictionaries, Readers, &c., all the various German, Latin, Greek and Spanish School and Classical Books, with a variety of the standard works of the day, in the several departments of Literature, Science and Art, together with every article of Stationery now in use—all for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Particular attention will also be paid to all orders through Country Merchants and others, for Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, &c., for public and private Libraries, and no efforts will be spared to complete such orders on the most reasonable terms.

KELLER KURTZ, Bookseller & Stationer,
Opposite the Bank and a few doors east of Kurtz's Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 19.

In the Matter of the intended application of REUBEN STEM, of Hamilton township, Adams county, for License to keep a Public House in said township—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Hamilton township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STEM, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Edward McIntire, George Dentler,
Wm. A. Coll, Isaac Warren,
Philip Call, John Monahan,
Samuel Martin, Alexander Bushoof,
Robert Wilson, John Cochran,
Joshua Sherry, Timothy A. Coll.

March 19. 3t

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

This really great medicine is rapidly supplanting all other remedies yet proposed for a diseased liver. Its effects are so decided, safe and speedy, as to give it claims possessed by no other medicine offered to the public. The inventor, a very distinguished physician of Virginia, practicing in a region of country in which the Liver complaint, (or Hepatitis, as it is termed by medical men,) is peculiarly common and formidable, Dr. McLane spent years in the discovery of the ingredients of his Pills, and in proportioning their quantities. The result of his researches has placed his name among the benefactors of mankind, by affording a medicine to the sick, which alleviates and cures the most obstinate cases of this terrible complaint. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with a pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant pain under the shoulder blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatism, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and purchase a box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

For sale by
SAMUEL H. BECHLER, Gettysburg;
GALBRAITH & KNOS, Annapolisville;
JOHN MCKNIGHT, Bendersville;
JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidersburg;
HOLTZINGER & FERRE, York Springs;
JACOB AULBAUGH, Hampton;
J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin;
H. SHRYVER, Littlestown.

March 19.

PAY UP!

THE subscriber, intending to leave Gettysburg shortly, is desirous of closing up his books immediately. All persons, therefore, indebted to him for costs, or otherwise, are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of April next, as after that period he will be compelled to leave his books in the hands of an officer for collection. He hopes that his friends will attend to the matter at once.

B. SCHRIVER.

Gettysburg, March 12. 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Grove, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER GROVE, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call with him on or before the last day of March, and settle the same; and those who have any claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN HOSTETTER, Sen. Ex'r.

Feb. 19. 6t

THE account of GEORGE W. LITLY, Assignee of the estate and effects of JAMES COLGAN, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed the Third Monday of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, }
burg, Feb. 26, 1849. } 3t

Wanted by the Subscriber
8 TO 10,000 feet White or Yellow Pine Boards; 10 to 15,000 feet Oak or Yellow Pine Shingling Laths; 12 to 15,000 good Oak Shingles; 8 to 10,000 good Chestnut do.; and 600 good Chestnut Posts.

GEO. ARNOLD. 3t

NOTICE.

THE account of GEORGE W. LITLY, Assignee of the estate and effects of JAMES COLGAN, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and said Court has appointed the Third Monday of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOHN PICKING, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, }
burg, Feb. 26, 1849. } 3t

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, }
burg, Feb. 26, 1849. } 3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Fieri Facias and Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 7th of April next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, to wit:

NO. 1.

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Solomon J. Welty, James Ewing, Hugh Black, Miss Boyds and others, containing 102 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two-story weather-boarded

FRAME HOUSE, a double Log Barn, with Sheds attached to it, a well of water near the door, and some Fruit Trees.

NO. 2.

A Tract of Woodland, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing NINE ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Miss Boyds, Jacob Hershey, Abraham Spangler and others.

NO. 3.

All the Interest of James Boyd in A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Spangler, Isaac Deardorff and others, on which are erected a

JOHN BRINGMAN,
CABINET MAKER,

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making,
at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

TURNING
including
Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables,
Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work Wash,
and Candle-Stands, &c. &c.

In a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

He is always prepared to make

COFFINS
according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome **HEARSE**, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

He is also a dealer in **COUNTRY PRODUCE** taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Jan. 28.

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of **FASHIONABLE HATS**, which he is prepared to sell at 1 to 1 lower than heretofore, and when lower than they are regularly called at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted, \$1 00

Fine Silk, do. for body, 2 00

Five Nutria, do. 2 00

Pine Monterey, do. 1 00

Russia, do. 2 00

Molester, extra quality, \$5 50 to 4 00

Fine Russia, Hat, and other kinds low.

The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Terms Cash, and only one price.

S. S. McCREARY

Gettysburg, Jan. 15.

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as Weaver's Paint Shop, where he has always on hand

Canvas for Carriages, as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons, which he will sell low.

All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

Jan. 8.

J. G. FREY

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the **COACH MAKING BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen.

Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH

Gettysburg, April 20.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear-Rings, Watch Chains, Watch-Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also,

SPECTACLES

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all its branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER

July 3.

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

is a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c. There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use.

Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.

This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12 1/2 cents per package. For sale by the Proprietors

Agent,

KELLER KURTZ

May 1.

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has just received the best quality of **MOLASSES SYRUP**, which he offers at 50 cents a gallon; new crop **N. O. MOLASSES**, a fine article; do. S. H. M. O. LARD, superior winter strained **LARD OIL**, as clear as water, at \$1 00; and a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, at prices to suit the times.

J. M. STEVENSON.

Feb. 12.

NOTE BOOKS.—50 copies of Walker's

Southern Harmony just received, which will be sold to country merchants or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost, at the

Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ

Feb. 12.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, **STOVES** of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed **HAYMAKERS**.

To Farmers, he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, **Pumps, Cutters, Sharps, &c.**

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE subscriber has also opened a

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South and the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the nearest fit and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles, will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

Gettysburg, May 8.

T. WARREN

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of **HARRISON'S**

Columbian Inks,

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the full quantity indicated by the label. They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK

This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK

This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and purity; of color and fluidity, and unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK

This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brightness on the paper.

For permanence of color, these Inks, fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ,

Also, by Jacob Martin, Oxford, Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown, Dr. Kaufman, Scherburg, J. Brinkhoff, Millersville, Henry Schriver, Littlestown, John Burkholder, Bendersville.

Dec. 4.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, **JAMES F. and HENRY F. FAHNESTOCK**, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay.

S. F.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have

Largest and Best Selected Stock of GOODS in the County,

and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,

HENRY F. FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

NEW GOODS

AT THE OLD STAND.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of **FRESH GOODS** among which are

Cloths, Cassinets, Jeans,

CORDS & FLANNELS (very cheap),

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Alpaca,

CASHMERE, MUSLIN DE LAINES,

Plaid, Striped and Plain Cloths, Cash-

meres, &c. for Ladies' Cloaks,

English & French Merinoes, Para-

matta Cloths, &c.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

THE subscriber has just received, in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, &c. &c.

To particularize unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the goods, assured that it will be to their advantage.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30.

J. M. STEVENSON.

LADIES' GLOVES.

THE subscriber has just received 12 different styles of

—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ

Feb. 12.

THE GOLD

IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to be obtained in that country, as we are told,

the topics of a small matter, when compared with the "precious metals" that can be obtained in a direct way, in California, without digging for it, or undergoing the fatigue of a long and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!" If you wish to test it, call at the

One Price and Cash Clothing and Variety Store of

WRIGHT'S INDIAN PILLS

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg,

who returned from the City on the 15th inst. with his fourth stock of **WINTER GOODS**, this season. Persons who have purchased from this winter have admitted that he sells

clothing cheaper than they have ever been bought any where before; and the fact that he has returned the fourth time this season with a large stock of Clothing, shows plainly that he sells a great many, and that too, very low, and with small profit. This is no idle talk of the Printer, because he is paid for his advertisement. It is the truth, and therefore we say you can obtain, or rather save, the "precious metals," by purchasing from him, without going to California. Any person can satisfy himself of the fact by giving him a call.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boys' and Men's wear, fine and superfine Tweed, Cassinets, Cassimere, Cashmire, and CLOTH COATS, CLOAKS and PAJAMA'S, Silk, Cassimere, Cassinets, plain and fancy vests; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, pipes, umbrellas, guitar strings, India Rubber Coats, &c. The subscriber thanks his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Jan. 29.

HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!

THE GOLD

IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to be obtained in that country, as we are told,

the topics of a small matter, when compared with the "precious metals" that can be obtained in a direct way, in California, without digging for it, or undergoing the fatigue of a long and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!" If you wish to test it, call at the

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MARCUS SAMSON.

Jan. 29.

W. B. McCREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John McCreary, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

W. B. McCreary will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

LAW NOTICE

James G. Reed,

ATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, **JOHN REED, Esq. of Carlisle**, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a **WINE AND LIQUOR STORE** in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. In the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins

RUMS, WHISKEYS,

CORDONS and BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Worsdell's Veget'le Restorative Pills

THE undersigned, but sorely coming into favor, among the families of this Country for some years past. They have done this entirely through their great worth as a **FAMILY MEDICINE**. Agencies have been appointed, but no puffing and humbug such as is resorted to by quacks to sell their medicine has been done. The Pills are offered for sale, and have and will continue to be sold by all the principal storekeepers. The proprietors claim for their Medicine the following advantages over all others—viz: They are **PURELY VEGETABLE**. They are **CERTAIN** TO OPERATE. Their operation is free from all **PAIN**. They can be used with equal benefit by the **YOUNGEST INFANT** and the **STRONGEST MAN**—their efficacy in **Fever, Cholera, Headaches, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, &c.** has been proved upon thousands. They are a **Certain Cure** for Worms. The proprietors possess a certificate from a gentleman in St. Louis who was cured of a **TAPES WORM** by the use of them.

Try them—they will not fail.

Traveling agent for the State of Pennsylvania—**CHARLES P. AMER**. For sale price 25 cents a box, containing **FIFTY PILLS**, with full directions, by the following Agents in Adams County

S. S. TOWNET, Gettysburg; LILLY & RILEY, New Oxford; STEVENSON & SONS, Littlestown;

A. F. WRIGHT, Bendersville; JACOB S. HILLOCK, Heidlersburg; W. R. STEWART, Petersburg.

A. WEEKS & CO.

Proprietors, Laboratory No 141 Chestnut st. Philadelphia, Feb. 5.

LADIES' GLOVES.

THE subscriber has just received 12 different styles of

—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ

Feb. 12.

Approved Unanimously.
WRIGHT'S INDIAN PILLS

IT is not our wish to trade with the health of

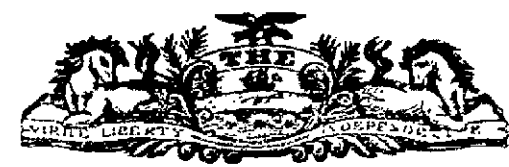
by a sacred regard to truth, in whatever is there stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that it will be more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

New York, April 17, 1848.

This



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 19, 1849.

The entire whig ticket for Judge, Inspector, Assessor, Assistants, and Constables, was elected in this borough on Friday last.

Special Election.

At the election on Friday last, Wm. McSherry, Esq. was chosen, without opposition, a member of the Legislature for the unexpired term of Hon. James Cooper. The return Judges met to day, and Mr. McSherry will probably take his seat to-morrow.

Henry Clay's Letter.

We call the attention of our readers to the very interesting letter we publish to day, from the great Statesman of the West. The subject is an interesting one, and the letter, says the North American, constitutes one of the noblest acts of HENRY CLAY, and cannot but prove of immense consequence in aiding the settlement of the emancipation question by the people of Kentucky. At the Convention which is shortly to be held to amend their Constitution. He takes bold yet calm ground in opposition to the late action of the Legislature, and to the strong feelings in the South arising from the ultra acts of fanatics in the North. He rises up in favor of emancipation, and urges it upon the people of Kentucky. The time, the character of the declarations, and the nature of the circumstances under which it is given to the country, conspire to give to this letter a particular grandeur—to use the emphatic language of the American, "it is the blaze—perhaps the last, but the grandest blaze—of the genius, the philanthropy, the statesmanlike wisdom and patriotism of HENRY CLAY."

Mr. McGaughey, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, has been appointed Governor of the new Territory of Minnesota; Mr. C. K. Smith, of Ohio, Secretary; Mr. Washburn, of Ill., Chief Judge; and it is said that David Cooper, Esq. of Lewistown, and formerly of Gettysburg, has been appointed Associate Judge of the Territory.

CHARLES B. PENROSE, Esq. has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He will be a faithful, intelligent and energetic officer.

Judge Clayton, of Geo. has been nominated to the Senate as Second Auditor of the Treasury, in the place of Gen. McCalla, and not Jasper E. Brady, Esq. as was mentioned in our last. Henry V. Brown has been nominated as Register of the Land Office at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, and Mr. Payne, of N. C., have been appointed Commissioners to adjust the Mexican claims; Mr. Sloaner, Navy Agent at Philadelphia, in room of Mr. Patterson; Mr. Hudson, Naval Officer of the port of Boston; and Mr. Giddard, of Ohio, Chief Clerk of the Home Department.

McClintock Young, Esq. has resigned his post as Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, but will act until his successor is appointed.

The select committee in the case of Gen. Shields, the new Senator from Illinois, made a report on Tuesday to the Senate, that he was ineligible, not having been a citizen of the U. States for nine years, the term required by the Constitution. The report gave rise to a very interesting debate upon various propositions which were made in regard to the matter, which continued during Tuesday and Wednesday. On the latter day, Gen. Shields tendered his resignation. The final decision on the subject was postponed until Thursday.

On Thursday, after a long debate, a resolution was adopted declaring that the election of Gen. Shields was null and void, and the Governor of Illinois be informed of the resolution of the Senate. Thus ends the matter for the present.

Mr. Hannegan's Appointment.

It is now said that the President has expressed the most decided disapprobation of the nomination of Mr. Hannegan as Minister at Berlin, and it is supposed his commission will be revoked. It is reported that Mr. Hannegan has already drawn pay for his outfit and a year's salary. The amount is some thirteen thousand dollars.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident.

The steamer Woodman burst her boilers on the 3d inst. at Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi. Three persons were killed at once and several others were missing, among whom was the engineer of the boat. Forty-seven of the passengers were scalded, some of them dreadfully; five of them died during the night, and the others were not expected to survive. The scene is described as most heart-rending. Husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters and other relatives were crying piteously, and calling to one another in the most agonizing shrieks. In many instances, when these unfortunate victims were brought together, so scalded and mutilated were they, that it was almost impossible to recognize each other.

Destructive Flood.

On Tuesday last, the city of Chicago, (Ill.) and its neighborhood was visited by a terrible flood, which destroyed an immense amount of property. The damage done to their commerce alone is estimated at over \$100,000. A large number of vessels were lost, and nearly all the canal boats were destroyed or carried away into the lake. One or two lives were lost.

The time of holding the April and August Courts in York county is changed from the first to the fourth Monday.

Robbing a Church Literally.

The Hagerstown News states that a few nights ago, some rascal or rascals quitted out the corner of a church, about eight miles north of that place, in the vicinity of Leitersburg, and known as Jacobs' Church, and carried away the coin and other valuables that had been deposited therein.

Wheat Crop.

The Winchester Virginian, of Wednesday, says:

"An old farmer observed the other day, that he had never seen the wheat come better out of winter. The open fall seems to have enabled the wheat to recover, in a great measure, from the effects of the fly."

There is, (says the Albany Journal,) one sentence in the Inaugural Address of President Taylor, which excites pleasant emotions in Whig bosoms. In that Address Gen. Taylor pledges himself to "look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals" for interpretations of the Constitution. This is as it should be. Contempt for these decisions by men who have filled the Executive Chair, has constituted the leading feature in their official characters.—The interested and distorted views of One Man have been set up against the deliberate and impartial opinions of a Court composed of the honest and most gifted men in the Republic.—This contempt for "Judicial Decisions," has been the prolific source of mischief and misrule. Their recognition cannot but be productive of the happiest results. The avowal of the sentiment, that these tribunals are the legitimate exponents of the Constitution, foreshadows the Executive action upon the great question of the day, and affords an abundant guarantee that the Ordinance of 1787 will receive no Veto at the hands of the Hero-President.

A bill finally passed the Senate of this State on Thursday, 17 to 13, for the avoidance of the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad. The Canal Commissioners are to select the route.

The Committee on Banks in the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, reported against the proposed banks at Allentown, Tamaque, Danville, Erie, Armstrong, Minersville and Hollidaysburg; against a general banking law; against the repeal of the law prohibiting the issue of small notes; against the bills proposing changes in the charters of the Bank of Pennsylvania and the Carlisle Deposit Bank; and against chartering the Spring Garden, North Lebanon and Middletown Savings Institutions.

The one hundred days of full pay to members of our Legislature will expire on the 12th of April—so that we may calculate on an adjournment about that time.

Horrible.

On Friday week, a small building attached to the Alms-house in Ghent, N. Y., devoted to the use of the Insane Poor, took fire, and although every exertion was made to get the poor unfortunates out of the building, three of them were burned to death, and a fourth one somewhat burnt, having rushed back into the burning building after having been brought out.

A noted burglar, named Jim Webb, was arrested at New York on Monday, who, it is thought, is one of the gang who stole the government jewels at Washington.

On Wednesday morning last, as the freight train of cars from New York, on the Harlem Railroad, was approaching the tunnel, a piece of a rock weighing several hundred pounds, fell upon the track, mashing to pieces the locomotive and tender, and several new and heavy freight cars, and tearing up the track for a considerable distance. The engineer and fireman escaped by a miracle.

Rioting.

A good deal of trouble appears to exist on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, in Huntington and Blair counties, the rival factions, occasionally to the number of 200 or more, attacking the shanties of those belonging to other clans, stealing property, &c.

Preparations are in progress for the coinage of the Gold Dollars and \$20 pieces, but three weeks or a month will probably elapse before any of the dollar pieces will be ready.

The Pope.

A letter dated Feb. 10th from Gaeta, where the Pope is at present, mentions that a secret Consistory had been lately held, at which the Holy Father and the Cardinals attended, at which it was decided to demand openly an armed intervention of Austria, France, Spain and Naples, to restore the Pope to his temporal dominion.

We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, of the Protestant Methodist Church, has been elected President of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio.

A Railroad at Sheriff's Sale.

The sheriff at Hagerstown, Md., has seized upon the Franklin Railroad, extending from that place to the Pennsylvania line, with all its lands and appurtenances, and will sell the same, on the 10th of April next, by virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Washington county Court, at the suit of Andrew Kershner and Geo. W. Henry, use of Joseph I. Merrick.

British Census.

What the United States began to do sixty years ago Great Britain has just thought of doing, namely, numbering the people. A census of the whole British empire is to be taken in 1851.—Orders have been sent to all the colonies to make preparations for this labor, that it may be executed on a systematic and uniform plan throughout the British dominions in every part of the globe. This is the first time that a complete census of the British empire has been determined upon by the Government, although no country has produced so many writers upon the subject of population as Great Britain. On the other hand, the United States have produced fewer writers on the theory of population than Great Britain, France, or Germany, yet our country has furnished more important statistical facts upon this subject than all Europe combined.

After full and deliberate consideration of the subject, it appears to me that three principles should regulate the establishment of a system of gradual emancipation. The first is, that it should be slow in its operation, cautious, and gradual, so as to occasion no convulsion; nor any rash or sudden disturbance in the existing habits of society. 2d. That, as an indispensable condition, the emancipated slaves should be removed from the State to some Colony. And thirdly, that the expenses of their transportation to such Colony, including an outfit for six months after their arrival at it, should be defrayed by a fund to be raised from the labor of each freed slave.

Nothing could be more unwise than the immediate liberation of all the slaves in the State, comprehending both sexes and all ages, from that of tender infancy to extreme old age. It would lead to the most frightful and fatal consequences. Any great change in the condition of society should be marked by extreme care and circumspection. The introduction of slaves into the Colonies was an operation of many years duration; and the work of their removal from the United States can only be effected after the lapse of a great length of time.

I think that a period should be fixed when all born after it should be free at a specified age, all born before it remaining slaves for life. That period I would suggest should be 1855 or even 1860; for on this and other arrangements of the system, if adopted, I incline to a liberal margin, so as to obviate as many objections, and to unite as many opinions as possible. Whether the commencement of the operation of the system be a little earlier or later, is not so important as that a day should be permanently fixed, from which we could look forward, with confidence, to the final termination of slavery within the limits of the Commonwealth.

Whatever may be the day fixed, whether 1855 or 1860, or any other day, all born after it, I suggest, should be free at the age of twenty-five, but be liable afterwards to be hired out, under the authority of the State, for a term not exceeding three years, in order to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of their transportation to the colony, and to provide them an outfit for six months after their arrival there.

If the descendants of those, who were themselves to be free, at the age of twenty-five, were also to be considered as slaves, until they attain the same age, and this rule were continued indefinitely as to time, it is manifest that slavery would be perpetual instead of being terminated. To guard against this consequence, provision might be made that the offspring of those, who were to be free at twenty-five, should be free from their birth, but upon the condition that they should be apprenticed until they were twenty-one, and be also afterwards liable to be hired out, a period not exceeding three years, for the purpose of raising funds to meet the expenses to the Colony and their subsistence for the first six months.

The Pennsylvania system of emancipation fixed the period of twenty-eight for the liberation of the slaves, and provided, or her Courts have since interpreted the system to mean, that the issue of all who were to be free at the limited age, were from their births free. The Pennsylvania system made no provision for Colonization.

Until the commencement of the system which I am endeavoring to sketch, I think all the legal rights of the proprietors of slaves, in their fullest extent, ought to remain unimpaired and unrestricted. Consequently they would have a right to sell, devise, or remove them from the State, and, in the latter case, without their offspring being entitled to the benefit of emancipation, for which the system provides.

2d. The Colonization of the free blacks, as they successively arrive, from year to year, at the age entitling them to freedom, I consider a condition absolutely indispensable. Without it, I should be utterly opposed to any scheme of emancipation. One hundred and ninety odd thousand blacks, composing about one-fourth of the entire population of the State, with their descendants, could never live in peace, harmony and equality with the residue of the population. The color, passions and prejudices would forever prevent the two races from living together in a state of cordial union. Social, moral and political degradation would be the inevitable lot of the colored race. Even in the free States (I use the terms free and slave States not in any sense derogatory from one class, or implying any superiority in the other, but for the sake of brevity) that is their present condition. In some of those free States the penal legislation against the people of color is quite as severe, if not harsher, than it is in some of the slave States. As no where in the U. States are amalgamation and equality between the two races possible, it is better that there should be a separation, and that the African descendants should be returned to the native land of their fathers.

It will have been seen that the plan I have suggested proposes the annual transportation of all born after a specified day, upon the arrival at the prescribed age, to the Colony which may be selected for their destination, and that this process of transportation is to be continued until the separation of the two races is completed. If the emancipated slaves were to remain in Kentucky, until they attained the age of twenty-eight, it would be about thirty-four years before the first annual transportation began, if the system commenced in 1855, and about thirty-nine years, if its operation began in 1860.—What the number thus to be annually transported would be, cannot be precisely ascertained. I observe it stated by the Auditor that the increase of slaves in Kentucky last year, was between three and four thousand. But, as that statement was made upon a comparison of the aggregate number of all the slaves in the State, without regard to births, it does not, I presume, exhibit the truly natural increase, which was probably larger. The aggregate was effected by the introduction and still more by the exportation of slaves. I suppose that there would not be less, probably more, than five thousand to be transported the first year of the operation of the system; but, after it was in progress some years, there would be a constant diminution of the number.

Would it be practicable annually to transport five thousand persons from Kentucky? There cannot be a doubt of it, or even a much larger number.—We receive from Europe annually emigrants to an amount exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand, at a cost for the passage of about ten dollars per head, and they embark at European ports more distant from the U. States than the Western coast of Africa. It is true that the commercial marine, employed between Europe and the U. States affords facilities, in the transportation of emigrants, at that low rate, which that engaged in the commerce between Liberia and this country does not now supply; but that commerce is increasing, and by the time the proposed system, if adopted, would go into operation, it will have greatly augmented. If there were a certainty of the annual transportation of not less than five thousand persons to Africa, it would create a demand for transports, and the spirit of competition would, I have no doubt, greatly diminish the present cost of the passage. That cost has been stated, upon good authority, to be at present fifty dollars per head, including the passage, and six months outfit after the arrival of the emigrant in Africa. Whatever may be the cost, and whatever the number to be transported, the fund to be raised by the hire of the liberated slave, for a period not exceeding three years, will be amply sufficient. The annual hire, on the average, may be estimated at fifty dollars, or one hundred and fifty for the whole term.

Colonization will be attended with the painful effect of the separation of the colonists from their parents, and in some instances from their children; but from the latter it will be only temporary, as they will follow and be again re-united. Their separation from their parents will not be until after they have attained a mature age, nor greater than voluntarily takes place with emigrants from Europe, who leave their parents behind.—It will be far less distressing than what frequently occurs in the state of slavery, and will be attended with the animating encouragement that the colonists are transferred from a land of bondage and degradation for them, to a land of liberty and equality.

And 3d. The expense of transporting the liberated slave to the colony, and of maintaining him there for six months, I think, ought to be provided for by a fund derived from his labor, in the manner already indicated. He is the party most benefited by emancipation. It would not be right to subject the non-slaveholder to any part of that expense; and the slaveholder will have made sufficient sacrifices, without being exclusively burdened with taxes to raise that fund.—The emancipated slaves could be hired out for the time proposed, by the sheriff or other public agent, in each county, who should be subject to strict accountability. And it would be requisite that there should be kept a register of all births of all children of color, after the day fixed for the commencement of the system, enforced by appropriate sanctions. It would be a very desirable regulation of law to have the births, deaths and marriages of the whole population of the State registered and preserved, as is done in most well-governed States.

Among other considerations which unite in recommending to the State of Kentucky a system for the gradual abolition of slavery is that arising out of her exposed condition, affording great facilities to the escape of her slaves into the free States and into Canada. She does not enjoy the security which some of the slave States have, by being covered in depth by two or three slave States, intervening between them and free States.—She has a greater length of border on free States than any other slave State in the Union. That border is the Ohio river, extending from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of near six hundred miles, separating her from the already powerful and growing States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Vast numbers of slaves have fled from most of the counties in Kentucky, from the mouth of Big Sandy to the mouth of the Miami, and the evil has increased and is increasing. Attempts to recover the fugitives lead to the most painful and irritating collisions. Hitherto countenance and assistance to the fugitives have been chiefly afforded by persons in the State of Ohio; but it is to be apprehended, from the progressive opposition to slavery, that, in process of time, similar facilities to the escape of slaves will be found in the States of Indiana and Illinois. By means of railroads, Canada can be reached from Cincinnati in a little more than twenty-four hours.

In the event of a civil war breaking out, or in the more direful event of a dissolution of the Union, in consequence of the existence of slavery, Kentucky would become the theatre and bear the brunt of the war. She would doubtless defend herself with her known valor and gallantry; but the superiority of the numbers by which she would be opposed, would lay waste and devastate her fair fields. Her sister slave States would fly to her succor; but, even if they should be successful in the unequal conflict, she never could obtain any indemnity for the inevitable ravages of the war.

It may be urged that we ought not, by the gradual abolition of slavery, to separate ourselves from the other slave States, but continue to share with them in all their future fortunes. The power of each slave State, within its limits, over the institution of slavery, is absolute, supreme and exclusive—exclusive of that of Congress or that of any other State.—The government of each slave State is bound, by the highest and most solemn obligations, to dispose of the question of slavery, so as best to promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of the people of the State. Kentucky being essentially a farming State, slave labor is less profitable. If, in most of the other slave States, they find that labor more profitable, in the culture of the staples of cotton and sugar, they may perceive a reason in that feeling for continuing slavery, which cannot be expected should control the judgment of Kentucky, as to what may be fitting and proper for her interests. If she should abolish slavery, it would be her duty, and I trust that she would be as ready, as she now is, to defend the slave States in the enjoyment of all their lawful and constitutional rights.

Her power, political and physical, would be greatly increased; for the one hundred and ninety odd thousand slaves and their descendants, would be gradually superseded by an equal number of white inhabitants, who would be estimated per capita, and not by the federal rule of three-fifths prescribed for the colored race in the Constitution of the United States.

I have thus, without reserve, freely expressed my opinion and presented my views. The interesting subject of which I have treated would have admitted of much enlargement, but I have desired to consult brevity. The plan, which I have proposed, will hardly be accused of being too early in its commencement or too rapid in its operation. It will be more likely to meet with contrary reproaches. If adopted, it is to begin thirty-four or thirty-nine years from the time of its adoption, as the one period or the other shall be selected for its commencement. How long a time it will take to remove all the colored race from the State, by the annual transportation of each year's natural increase, cannot be exactly ascertained. After the system had been in operation some years, I think it probable, from the manifest blessings that would flow from it, from the diminished value of slave labor, and from the humanity and benevolence of private individuals prompting a liberation of their slaves and their transportation, a general disposition would exist to accelerate and complete the work of colonization.

That the system will be attended with some sacrifices on the part of slaveholders, which are to be regretted, need not be denied. What great and beneficial enterprise was ever accomplished without risk and sacrifice? But these sacrifices are distant, contingent and inconceivable. Assuming the year 1860 for the commencement of the system, all slaves born prior to that time would remain such during their lives, and the personal loss of the slaveholder would be only the difference in value of a female slave whose offspring, if she had any, born after the first day of January, 1860, should be free at the age of twenty-five, or should be slaves for life. In the mean time, if the right to remove or sell the slave out of the State, should be exercised, that trifling loss would not be incurred. The slaveholder, after the commencement of the system, would lose the difference in value between slaves for life and slaves until the age of twenty-five. He might also incur some considerable expense in rearing, from their birth, the issue of those who were to be free at twenty-five, until they were old enough to be apprenticed out; but as it is probable that they would be most generally bound to him, he would receive some indemnity from their services, until they attained their majority.

Most of the evils, losses and misfortunes of human life have some compensation or alleviation. The slaveholder is generally a land-holder, and I am persuaded that he would find, in the augmented value of his land, some, if not full indemnity for losses arising to him from emancipation and colonization.—He would also liberally share in the general benefits, accruing to the whole State, from the extinction of slavery. These have been so often and so fully stated, that I will not, nor is it necessary to dwell upon them extensively. They may be summed up in a few words.—We shall remove from among us the contaminating influences of a servile and degraded race of different color; we shall enjoy the proud and conscious satisfaction of placing that race where they can enjoy the great blessings of liberty, and civil, political and social equality; we shall acquire the advantage of the diligence, the fidelity and the constancy of free labor, instead of the carelessness, the infidelity and the unsteadiness of slave labor; we shall elevate the character of white labor, and elevate the social condition of the white laborer; augment the value of our lands, improve the agriculture of the State, attract capital from

abroad to all the pursuits of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; redress, as far and as fast as we prudently could, any wrongs which the descendants of Africa have suffered at our hands; and we should demonstrate the sincerity with which we pay indiscriminate homage to the great cause of the liberty of the human race.

Kentucky enjoys high respect and honorable consideration throughout the Union and throughout the civilized world; but, in my humble opinion, no title which she has to the esteem and admiration of mankind, no deeds of her former glory, would equal, in greatness and grandeur, that of being the pioneer State in removing from her soil every trace of human slavery, and in establishing the descendants of Africa, within her jurisdiction, in the native land of their forefathers.

I have thus executed the promise I made, alluded to in the commencement of this letter, and I hope that I have done it calmly, free from intemperance, and so as to wound the sensibilities of none. I sincerely hope that the question may be considered and decided, without the influence of party or passion. I should be most happy to have the good fortune of coinciding in opinion with a majority of the people of Kentucky; but, if there be a majority opposed to all schemes of gradual emancipation, however much I may regret it, my duty will be to bow in submission to their will.—If it be perfectly certain and manifest that such a majority exists, I should think it better not to agitate the question at all, since that, in that case, it would be useless, and might exercise a pernicious collateral influence upon the fair consideration of other amendments, which may be proposed to our Constitution.—If there be a majority of the people of Kentucky at this time, adverse to touching the institution of Slavery, as it now exists, we, who had thought and wished otherwise, can only indulge the hope that, at some future time, under better auspices and with the blessing of Providence, the cause, which we have so much at heart, may be attended with better success.

In any event, I shall have the satisfaction of having performed a duty to the State, to the subject, and to myself, by placing my sentiments permanently upon record.

With great regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

RICHARD PINDELL, Esq.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN A THEATRE.

On the night of Saturday, the 17th ult., the Theatre Royal, in Glasgow, (Scotland,) took fire in the upper gallery, from a leakage in the gas pipes. The fire was soon extinguished; but such was the alarm of the people that in the rush to get out sixty-five persons perished.—The panic was principally in the upper gallery, where there were about five hundred people, the price being only three pence. The crowd rushed down the stairs in the terror of some undefined calamity, and fell one over another at the foot, thereby making a barricade of a compact mass of prostrate human beings against the only means of egress. Independent of the pressure of human beings upon each other, this flight of stairs soon became a second Black Hole of Calcutta, from the intensity of the heat. The weak were trampled down in turn by the furious crowd in the rear. The noise of the stifled cries and groans, and the struggles for life which came from this horrid staircase, were most agonizing.—Relief to the living was finally obtained by cutting through the partition. By 9 o'clock all the rooms in the Garrick Hotel, opposite the theatre, were filled with the dead. Scarcely any of the bodies presented external wounds. They generally exhibited a placid aspect, and seemed as if death had been caused by pressure on the heart.

There were many painful cases; one was that of a poor woman who found her husband and two children among the dead—one of the latter a girl only three years of age. Sixty-five were taken out dead; several died on their way to the hospital, and many of the wounded will probably die.

Marrying in Haste.—The hurry to sunder the bands of matrimony is so great that the chancery docket of the Common Pleas of Hamilton County, Ohio, is mainly made up of this business. Twenty couples were unyoked last week, and about a hundred are awaiting their turn.

Emigration from Ireland.—A letter in the Journal of Commerce, dated at London on the 8th ultimo, says:—"The average number of emigrants arriving daily in Dublin, from various parts of Ireland, and setting out from the port of Liverpool on their way to the United States, is estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. They all take out with them feather beds, articles of furniture, and some small capital.

Southern Frost.—A heavy spell of frosty weather, in Florida lately, destroyed all the early garden vegetation, together with a great number of fruit trees.—Among the latter were four thousand young orange trees, comprising an entire plantation.

Inauguration day was celebrated in New York by a salute of one hundred guns from the Battery.

Religious Liberty.—The Protestants of Syria have had free toleration and full civil rights extended to them.